JUNE 26, 1948

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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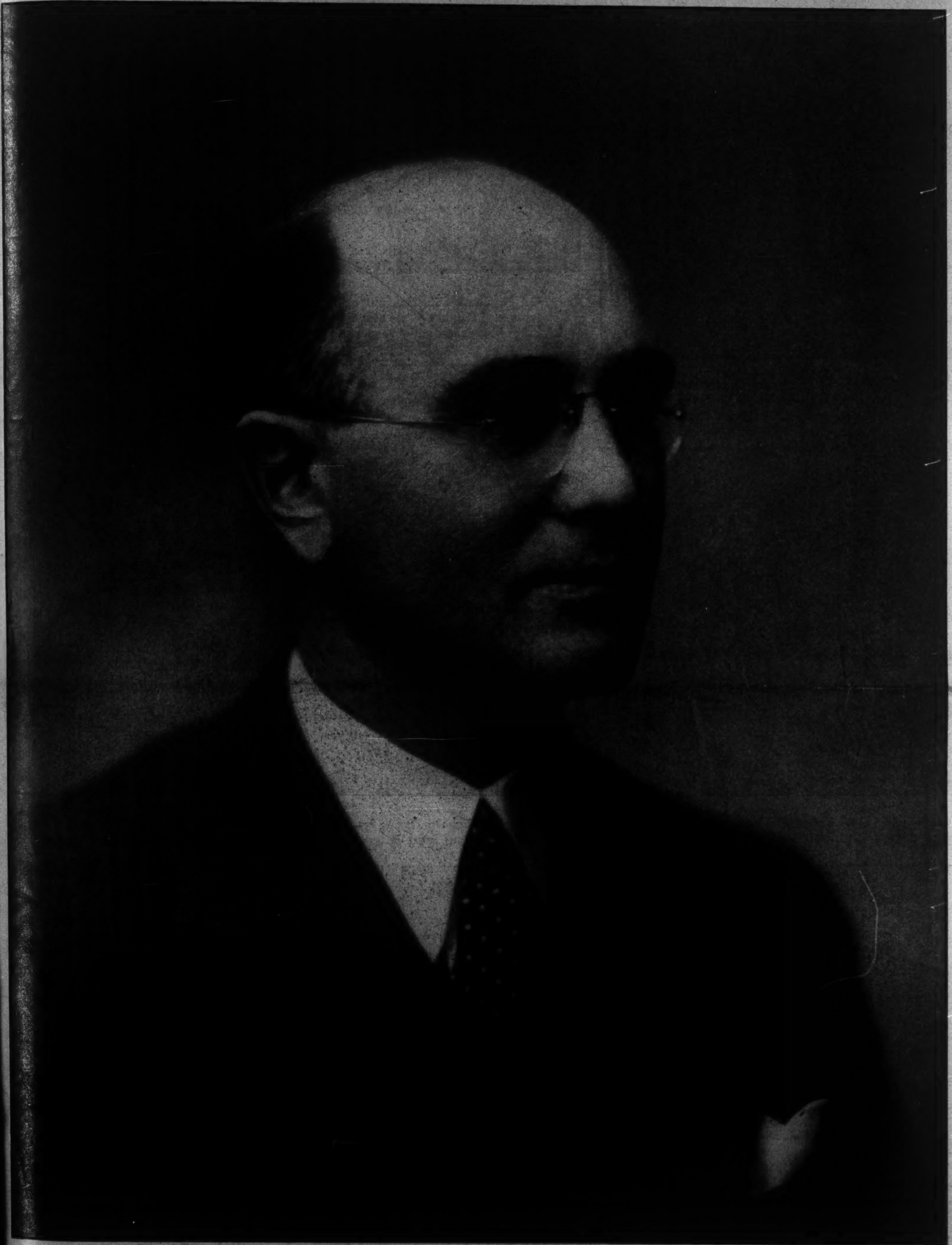


This is a month of provincial elections. Following closely upon Ontario and Saskatchewan, New Brunswick will vote on June 28. Premier John B. McNair (above) has headed the province's government since 1940.

## FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Page
"Have-Not" Nations Are Core of World Problem................H. L. Stewart 6
Liberals Look For Reasons for C.C.F. Gains..................Wilfrid Eggleston 8
The Lighter Side: How to Sell Hansard..................Mary Lowrey Ross 10
Churchill's Story in Grand Classic Style..........................B. K. Sandwell 21
New Dominion Act Will Clarify Labor Relations.......................Irene Flint 38
Europe's Currency Crisis Will Affect Canada..................P. M. Richards 38

### THE FRONT PAGE

## The Socialist Pendulum

IT WOULD be foolish to belittle the recent gains of the C.C.F. in various parts of Canada and even more foolish to ignore them; they show a swing of Canadian opinion towards the left. Leaders of all sorts, in business as well as in politics, have to take this fact into account. Even within the dominion cabinet, it strengthens the hands of ministers, like Mr. Paul Martin, who have stood to the left of centre, as against others, such as Mr. St. Laurent, who are rather to the right.

But it would be equally silly to give too much weight to the shift. Even in Ontario, where the left wing gains cause such consternation, the C.C.F. did not get as many members of the legislature, or as large a proportion of the votes, as they did in 1943.

And in other parts of the world, where the pendulum has swung much farther towards socialism than it has ever done in this country, the swing is now in the opposite direction. This is clearly the case in Britain. In Australia, where a socialist government is in power and where controls are still in effect on prices and wages and rents, as well as rationing and other forms of wartime interference, the public is protesting. In a recent plebiscite on whether the federal government should keep its wartime control powers, every one of the six Australian States voted, No! And so the powers will go back to the States, where they belong in peace time, and no doubt many of them will soon disappear.

It's a funny thing about a pendulum; whenever it seems to be going to an extreme, just at that time it starts to swing back.

## The Voting in N.B.

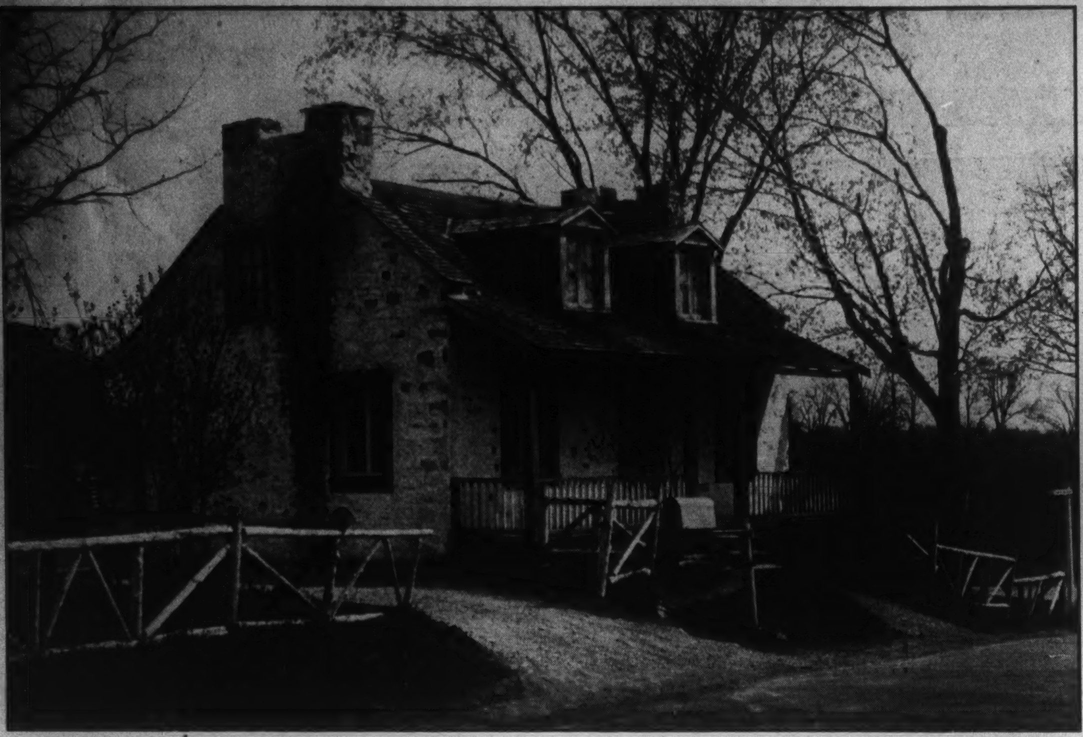
THE electors of New Brunswick, who will be voting on Monday to decide what party shall run their province for the next few years, do not seem to have any very exciting issue before them except the personality of the leaders and their candidates, and judging from the considerable number of acclamations, all on the government side, there is not much expectation of a change. The Liberals have been in power since 1935, and had three-quarters of the legislature which just dissolved, and the only other party in it was the Conservative.

New Brunswick is an expensive province to administer. Its per capita debt is much higher than that of the "wealthy" province of Ontario; and the burden of taxes must undoubtedly be very uncomfortable. The Conservative campaign is chiefly devoted to this subject, with an all-round demand for economy. The rural districts, which benefit much from provincial expenditure and pay little, are solidly Liberal; the city and town voters are solidly Conservative; the Conservative representation in the last legislature came entirely from Saint John city and county, Carleton, and King's. The division of opinion is understandable, if regrettable, but one is forced to the conclusion that without the present scale of expenditure on roads and rural improvements, most of which is badly needed, the urban people would find the basis of their prosperity seriously impaired. The cash income of the New Brunswick farmers rose from $15.5 million in 1940 to $34.7 million in 1946, and must be far higher today, and a substantial part of this is due to various forms of road and farmland improvement.

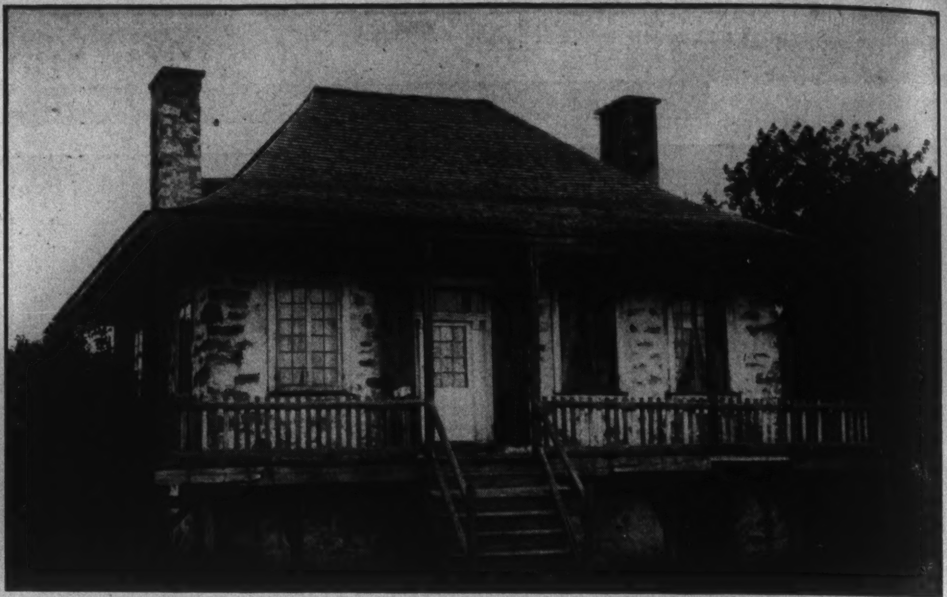
## They Don't Know Hansard

THE release last week of a Gallup Poll finding that only 30 per cent of Canadians know what Hansard is and does should help to awaken Canadians to a realization of the very small amount of attention that is really paid to the processes of government by most of the population. The prairie provinces, where politics is more or less the breath of life and is

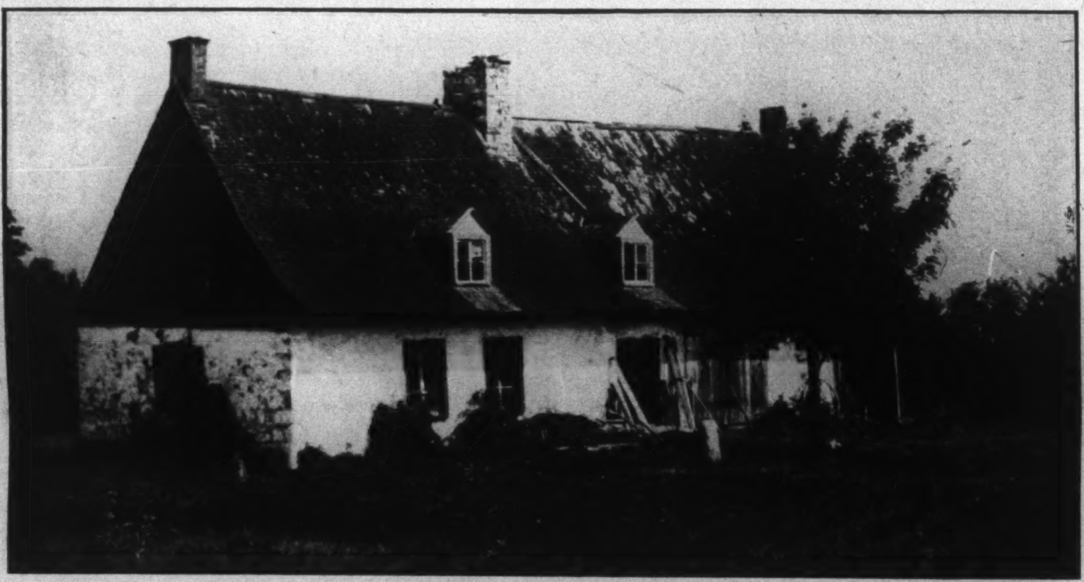
*(Continued on Page Five)*



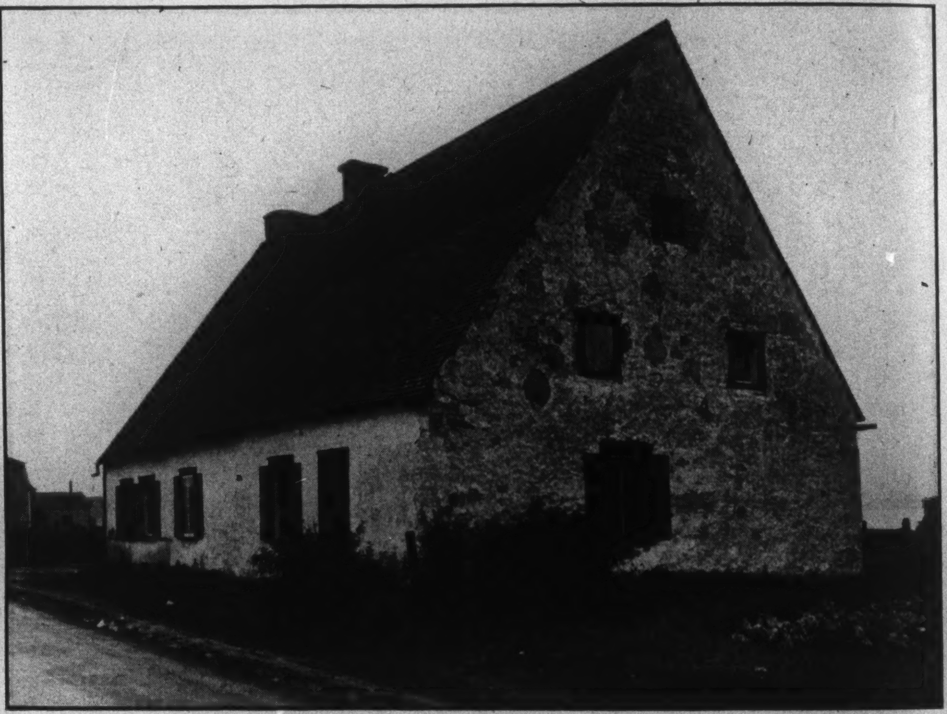
Professor Ramsay Traquair has extolled the unique beauty of Quebec architecture for 35 years. Today his views are widely accepted. Above, town house at St. Eustache. The verandah, not an original feature in Quebec, must have come to us from the South.



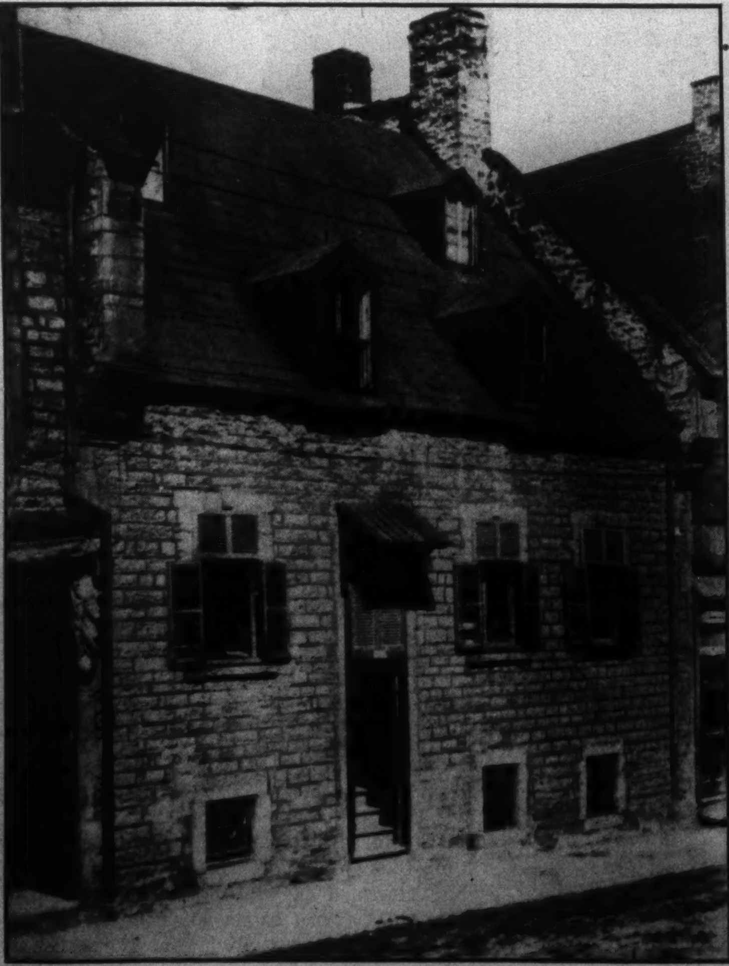
On St. Charles Road, Montreal. "Today", says Prof. Traquair in "Old Architecture of Quebec", "we associate deep eaves with the Quebec cottage, yet the older houses had only very small eaves". They were developed to shade walls.



The Hébert House on the Island of Orleans has "low walls of whitewashed stone rubble, high-pitched roof with gable verges and a large stone chimney on the ridge."



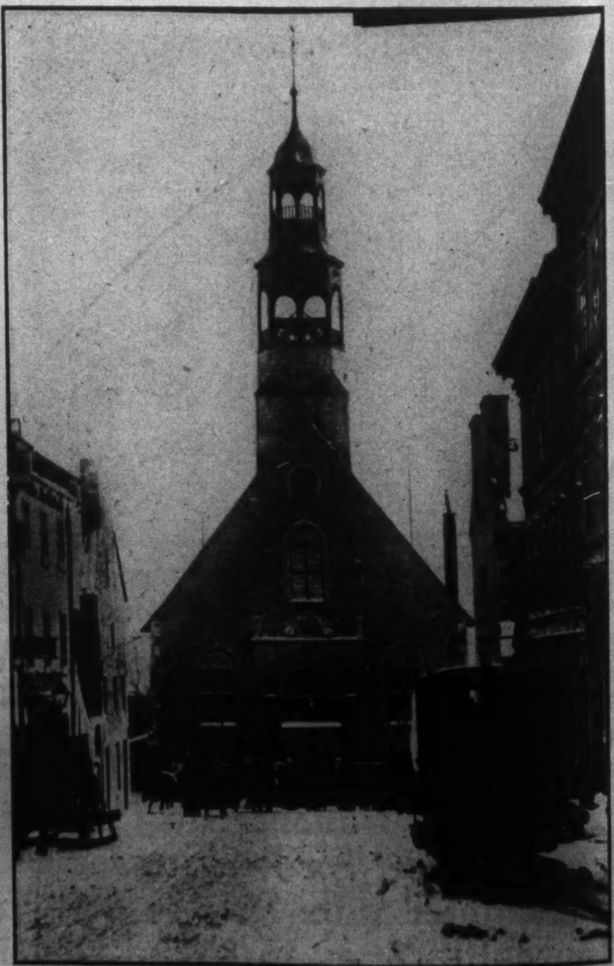
House of Athanase Denis, Neuville, built about 1725. High stone gable with minimum eaves; later it would probably have had an ornamental chimney.



A probably 18th-century house at 163 St. Urbain St., Montreal, now destroyed. Note high fire partition gables, front steps.

House near Ste. Petronille. Roofs were carpenter work of heavy timber 7 inches square.

The Pichette House on the Island of Orleans. "There is room for everything in the Quebec attic".



Notre Dame de Bonsecours, Quebec, before alterations of 1880. French lanterns suggested spires.

# Quebec Architecture Owes Recognition To This Scots Professor

### By Lucy Van Gogh

THIRTY-FIVE years of devotion to the study of the traditional architecture of French Canada received a due reward the other day when Ramsay Traquair, former Professor of Architecture in McGill University, was made Docteur ès Lettres of the Université de Montreal.

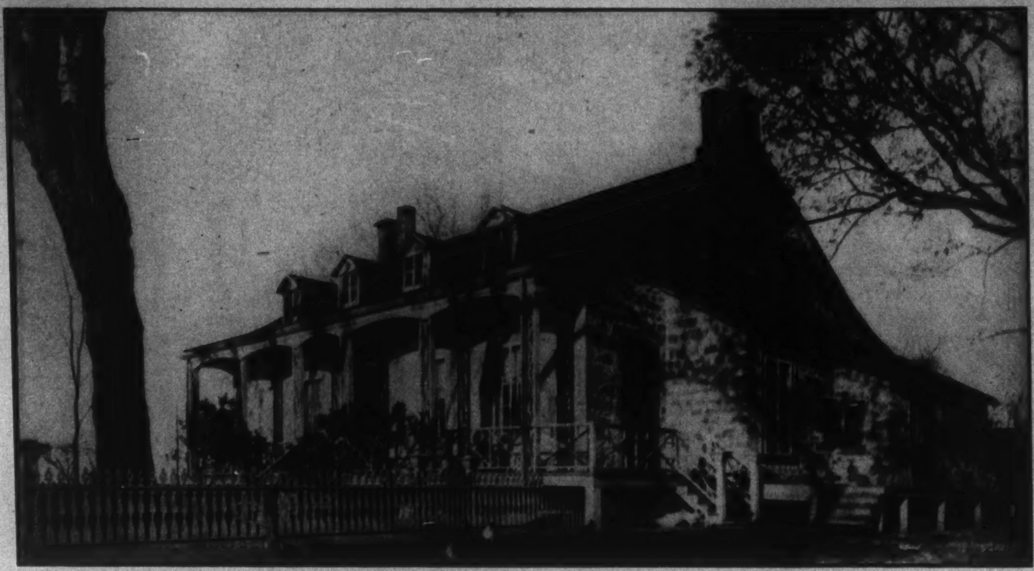
It was in 1913 that Professor Traquair, of Edinburgh, already an expert on the Byzantine architecture of Constantinople, came to McGill and immediately embarked upon the task of awakening the province of Quebec to the beauty and indigenous character of the building and decoration work of the old habitant craftsmen.

In the third of a century that has since elapsed there has been a complete revolution in the attitude of critics and public towards this fine and highly disciplined art, and 90 per cent of the change is to be credited to Ramsay Traquair and his students.

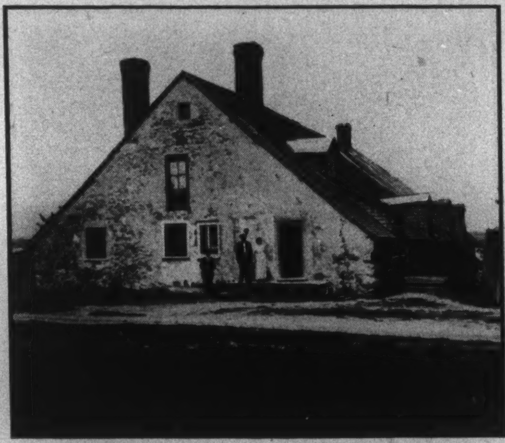
While a long series of pamphlets and smaller works came from his pen throughout his professorship, the definite achievement of Ramsay Traquair is the monumental "Old Architecture of Quebec," subtitled "A Study of the Buildings Erected in New France from the Earliest Explorers to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century", published last year by Macmillan ($10).

This magnificent work of 324 large pages is lavishly supplied with photographs and architectural drawings, and traces the development of the Quebec styles from their North of France originals through the successive modifications due to climate and social conditions. It is interesting to note that the bell-curved eaves were not part of the original tradition, but were a native development due to the hot dry sunshine of the North American summer; the earliest roofs had no overhang whatever.

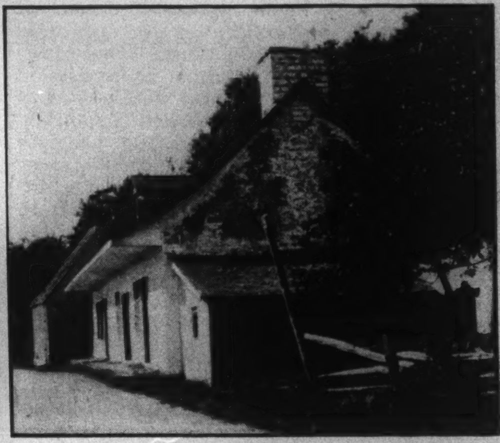
PROFESSOR Traquair holds that the log cabin was completely unknown to the early French settlers; "the art of log building seems to have been brought to North America by the first Scandinavian settlers". The first permanent houses in Quebec were therefore of frame construction. Owing to the fire hazard of the very cold winters there was a strong tendency to replace frame with stone or rubble at the earliest opportunity.



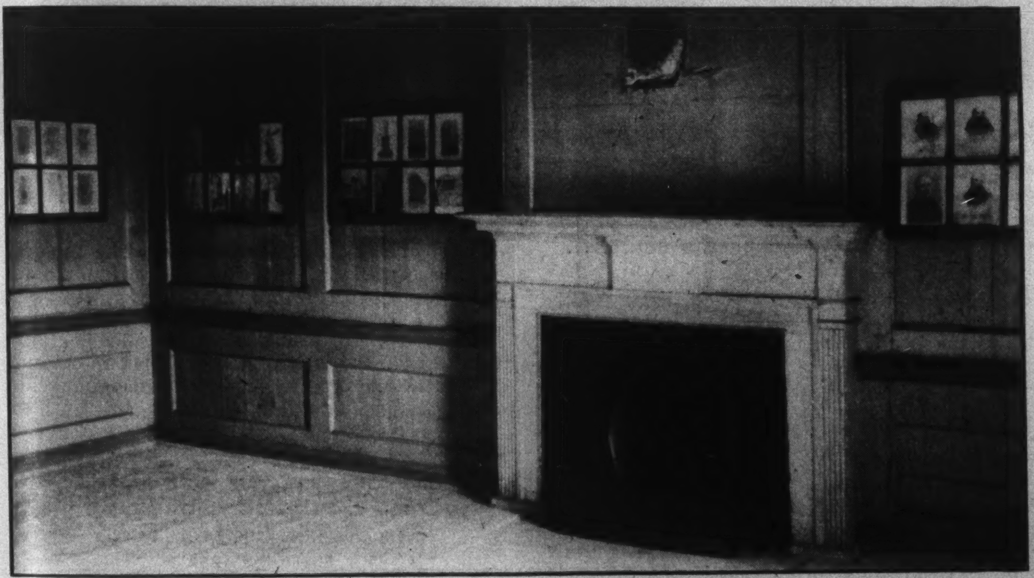
The Presbytery, Pointe Claire, from an old photograph. Architecturally the presbytery of old Quebec was simply a good-sized cottage. Manor, farmhouse, cottage, all were built alike. This is "a stone-walled house with added verandah".



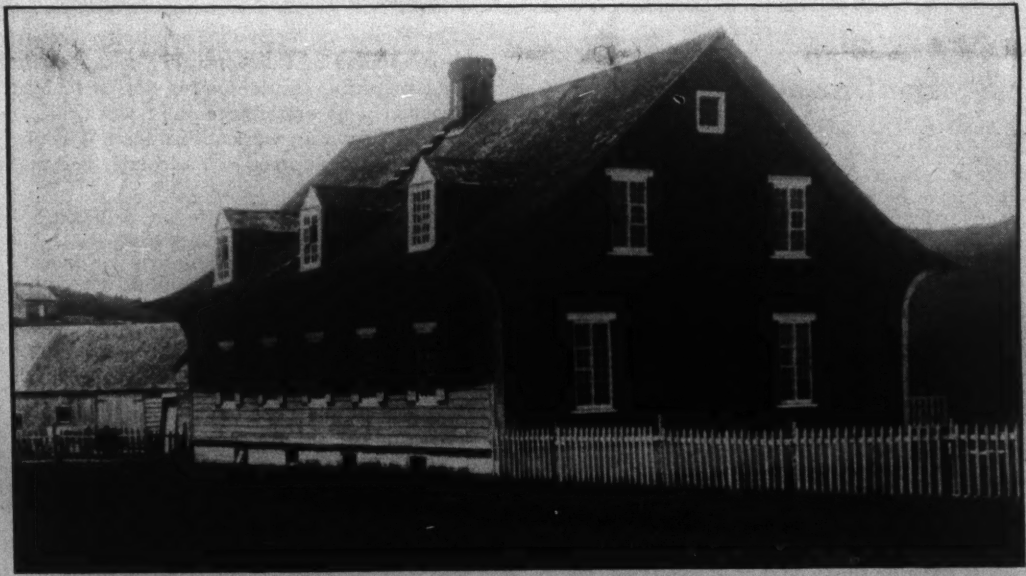
Jesuits' Mill, La Tortue. Great width and gently sloped roof due to machinery.



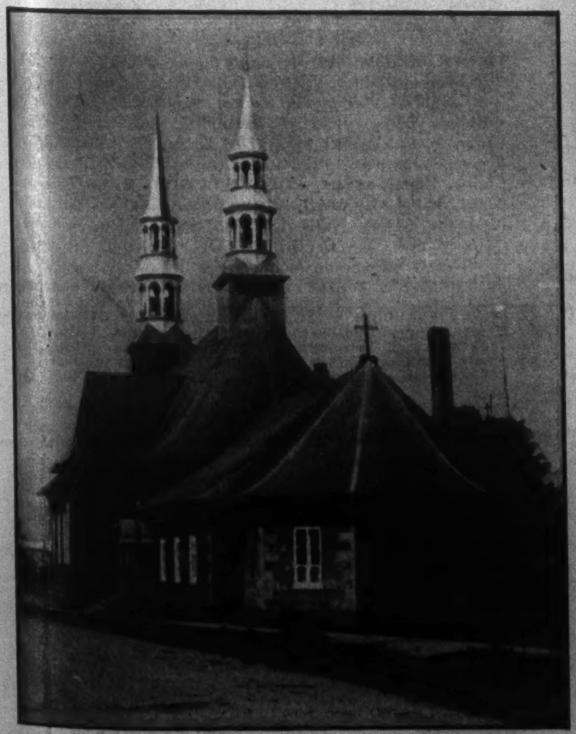
On Montmorency Road; roofline lifted to accommodate added eaves overhang.



Panelled rooms on ground floor of Jesuits' House at Sillery. Work put in by the Dobells early in 19th century on English lines but executed by local craftsmen.



The Bouthillier House, Anse au Griffon, a good example of the double curve of the eaves to take the added overhang to the original design of the wall and roof.



St. Jean Port Joli Church, east end. Note happy blending of various successive styles.

Hotel Dieu, Quebec, main stair. Such woodwork rare owing to fires.

Staircase in Old Presbytery, Batiscan, mid-19th century. Wood mouldings, architraves, doors, "all show English influences, but the construction is French".

# Dear Mr. Editor

## Commonwealth Salesman

MAY I take this opportunity to congratulate you on your suggestion that Mr. King might go to India as a salesman of the Commonwealth of Free Nations (S.N., June 5). I had this idea several years ago in view of Mr. King's demonstrated great capacity in somewhat similar circumstances at home. We are probably not alone therefore, Mr. Editor, in thinking this particular thought. My feeling of regret that we should ask the Prime Minister to assume a new task upon relinquishing his present responsibilities is tempered by the certain belief that he would be gladly welcomed and intently listened to anywhere in the free world.

*Edmonton, Alta.* A. E. VAREY

## Sitting and Kneeling

RE YOUR editorial on canoeing at the Olympic Games (S.N., June 12), the Canadian Canoe Association has not tamely and without protest bowed to the dictum of the authorities of the Olympic Games, nor will paddlers from any nation paddle in the "Canadian Canoe" at these games or any other Regatta sponsored or managed by the International Canoe Association (The Olympian Paddling Authority) in a sitting position. They most decidedly will kneel as did the autochthonous Red Indians.

However, Canadian paddlers and paddlers from 18 other nations will paddle certain races at the forthcoming Olympic Games in a sitting position, as they have in these events in previous Olympiads. These events are Double Blade Events and are paddled in kayaks. There is only one position in which a kayak can be efficiently paddled and that is in a sitting position, as do the Canadian, European and Asiatic Eskimo.

The Canadian Canoe Association is, of course, in complete harmony with the International Canoe Association, with whom we are affiliated and to whom we will lend every assistance in running the forthcoming Olympic Regatta in a most efficient manner.

*Montreal, Que.* R. E. GILBERT,
Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Canoe Association

**The Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra, the only all-woman symphony conducted by a woman on this continent, is the particular achievement of Miss Ethel Stark, talented and inspiring conductor for the past eight years. The orchestra's plans for the coming season, to be announced next week, are bigger than ever and include several commissioned Canadian works. Miss Stark will play her violin on the C.B.C.'s Distinguished Artists series on September 1 and later will make a tour both as a soloist and guest conductor.**

## The Major Disagrees

HAD Mr. Thaddeus Kay heard Major Alexander P. De Seversky address the Air Force Veterans' Association here last week, he might have a changed opinion about the status of the air forces in another war (S.N., June 19). Said Seversky: "Regardless of how the war starts, there will be no decision until the complete technological possibilities have been exploited to the limit. That means global-range bomber craft, able to fly anywhere in the world and back again without landing."

The trouble with today's strategists (including Mr. Kay with his handy idea that our Army organization as at the end of World War II would make a continuing reserve basis) is that they are still thinking in last war terms—amphibious task forces that would operate from advanced bases, etc., etc. But as Major Seversky points out, aircraft able to fly anywhere in the world and back without refuelling could quickly destroy these advanced locations.

"Air power in the hands of civilized, technologically advanced nations," said Major Seversky, "can be the most humane of all military forces. By striking skilfully at the vital spots in the enemy's military anatomy, it can paralyze him and subjugate his will with minimum of destruction and loss of life on both sides."

And what of Mr. Kay's suggestion that the infantry will be needed for digging an enemy soldier out of a hole in the ground, the tanks for discouraging ambitious machine-gunners, the artillery for knocking down neighboring points of vantage? Major Seversky replies that once a dictatorial power has been compromised its people will be our best allies. But surely Mr. Kay would have at least an invasion? Not so, says the major. Invasion will be left to such organizations as the Red Cross with perhaps some mopping up of guerillas.

*Montreal, Que.* ERIC T. WILLIAMS

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## SUNSHINE FROM THE BUDGET

("Only people over 65 receive extra income-tax exemption."—Budget headline.)

WHEN your hair, my beloved, is beautiful silver,
And what I have left is a similar hue,
When we're trying to live on our government pensions
And purchasing foods that we don't have to chew . . .

Not reading, because of the cost of bifocals,
Not visiting doctors, because of the fees,
Not purchasing fuel to throw on the furnace,
Unable to buy it, preferring to freeze . . .

Courageously trying to see that our coppers
Succeed in postponing the ultimate breath,
Persuading each other we're not a bit hungry,
And slowly but certainly starving to death . . .

We shall spend our last winters together, enjoying,
(In spite of rheumatical pains in our backs)
That splendid donation from Minister Abbott—
That extra five hundred exemption from tax!

J. E. P.

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## Atom and Hope

CONGRATULATIONS on Rabbi Abraham Feinberg's article entitled "To Gain Final Miracle Use Atom for Good" (S.N., June 5)! Too often the subject of atomic energy is treated religiously in terms of fear, of some horrible day of judgment; but this article has a religious import that is full of hope. "If mankind releases itself from its own shackles, a new and joyous society is not impossible."

*Lethbridge, Alta.* MRS. R. O. CAVANAUGH

## The Palestine Question

I WOULD suggest that Willson Woodside read Bartley Crum's "Under the Silken Curtain", a wonderful exposé of British-U.S. intrigue in the Middle East . . . On Nov. 29, 1947, the United Nations made a decision to partition Palestine. The Jews abided by this decision; the Arabs did not. Surely the Jews cannot be blamed for accepting the decision of the U.N. in good faith. The Arab people have always lived at peace with Palestine Jewry. It is the feudalistic Arab rulers who oppose Israel for fear that such a democratic state in the Middle East may cause the oppressed Arabs also to seek democracy. When the U.N. told the Russians to get out of Iran she did. If the U.N. told the Arab invaders to leave Palestine or else, peace would result in the Holy Land.

It is highly regrettable that Canada has played a shameful role in regard to Palestine. Gen. McNaughton failed to support the strong U.S. case for resolution. Canada still refuses to recognize Israel.

Mr. Woodside fails to mention that the Mufti is a Nazi war criminal who aided Hitler against the Allies. The Arab League is composed of pro-Nazi leaders.

*Toronto, Ont.* BEN NOBLEMAN

## Communist Support of C.C.F.

YOUR suggestion (S.N., June 12) that in the recent provincial election campaign the C.C.F. campaigned less vigorously against the sitting L.P.P. members, Salsberg and MacLeod, than against the sitting Conservatives in other ridings is not in accordance with the facts. A very considerable amount of newspaper advertising was done on behalf of the C.C.F. candidates in St. Andrew's and Bellwoods. A quarter page advertisement appeared in one evening paper to urge support of the C.C.F. candidates. The greatest factor operating in favor of the Communist M.P.P.'s was the negative and noisy campaign of the Conservatives whose only platform was an appeal for a crusade against Communism. The result was to give the Communists the benefit of a great many votes which would otherwise have been cast for other candidates. As it was, the C.C.F. finished a strong third in both ridings and was well ahead of the Liberals.

The likely reason that the Communist Party announced its support of C.C.F. candidates in ridings which it was not contesting is that the Communists hoped by this move to secure for themselves sympathy among trade unionists, who have shown increasing irritation at the tactics of the Communists within the labor movement. The growing strength of the C.C.F. among trade unionists is the principal obstacle to Communist control of several unions.

*Woodbridge, Ont.* D. A. BRISTOW

## From a Saskatchewan Book

YOUR editorial "Future of the C.C.F." (S.N., June 12) correctly notes that the C.C.F. party "failed completely to elect any of its candidates in rural ridings, but in urban ridings with an industrial population it achieved a series of sweeping victories."

But doesn't Mr. Jolliffe have a policy that would appeal to farmers ready made for him? He has only to take a leaf out of the book of Mr. Douglas of Saskatchewan.

*North Bay, Ont.* J. T. MACKENZIE

# Passing Show

SCHOOL attendance in Toronto is down from 82,741 in 1936 to 62,197 today, in spite of an increase in population. Most Torontonians are believed to have learned everything they need to know.

•

"Butter future remains clouded" says a headline. Oleomargarine future is absolutely dark.

•

The old parties are not uniting in Saskatchewan, but they are not running candidates against one-another. Thus avoiding both fusion and confusion.

•

Titles are to be taxed in Spain. Mr. Abbott must be sorry they were abolished in Canada.

•

Don't be surprised if father is a bit grouchy next week. That's when the bills for Father's Day come in.

•

Real estate men are now prophesying that the prices of some of the new houses will not stay up even as long as the houses do.

•

Premier Nu of Burma says he is going to abolish capitalism, landlords and dependence on foreigners. Just the old line with a Nu look.

•

The modern hospital can cure almost everything except its deficit.

•

In British Columbia a hairdresser who gives permanent waves for less than the "regular" price is not allowed to advertise the fact. How about advertising that "We are not allowed to advertise the price of our permanent waves, but — "?

•

### Political Gyroscopes

In the Quebec election the Godbout program is intended to keep the province from going Left, and the Duplessis program is intended to make it go Right.

•

The value of the German mark has again been changed. Germany is a most re-mark-able country.

•

Advocating affiliation of new towns in Canada with old towns in England, a Labor member of the British Parliament says, "There could be a town of Derby in Canada". There certainly could, but could it be pronounced "Darby"?

•

The party's official organ says that the Progressive Conservative party is "the hard core of anti-Socialism in Canada". The Liberal official organ will doubtless reply that "there ain't going to be no core".

•

Lucy says she would rather live in England and want to go to Russia than live in Russia and not want to go to England. In England she could change her mind.

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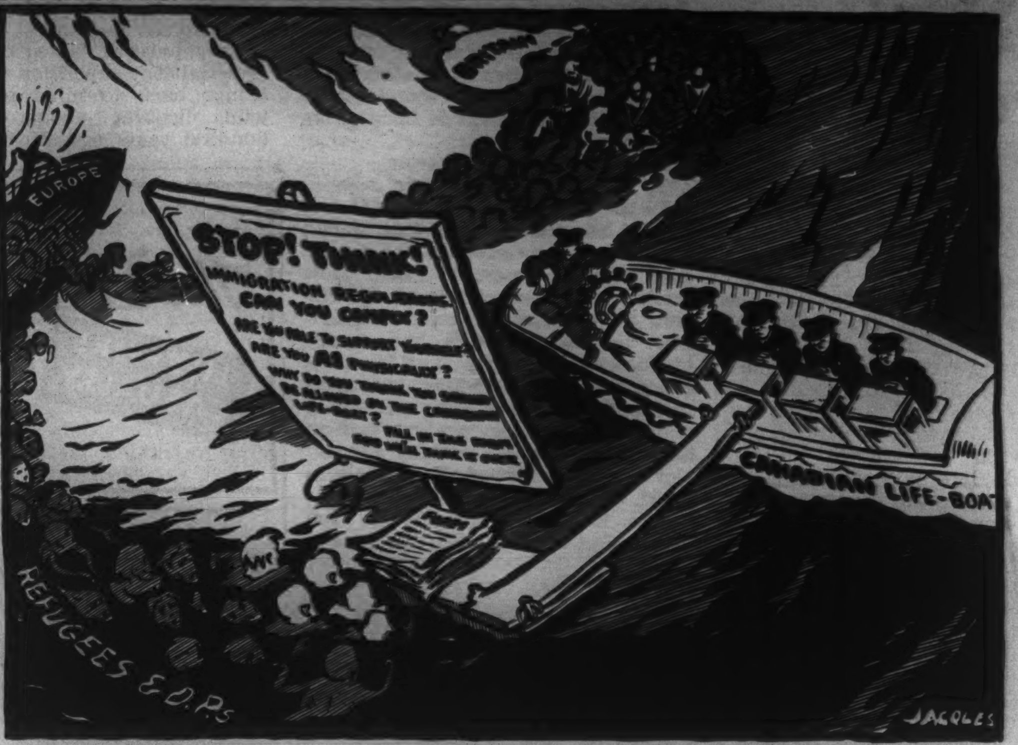
# The Front Page

*(Continued from Page One)*

something to be thought about rather than taken ready-made from parents or church or school, made a much better showing than any other part of the country.

The truth is that far too many of our people have only the dimmest idea of the actual workings of our governmental system, and this is one reason why they are so easily led into thinking that other systems are just as good and just as democratic. There is need for a lot of educational work in this respect, not all of which can be done through the schools, and the Hansard Society of Canada, which has recently established an office at 220 Queen Street West, Toronto, has undertaken some of the task. One of its earliest operations will be the holding of a Youth Conference, on lines already tested by the Hansard Society of Great Britain, at which leading parliamentarians will explain the workings of parliament to some thousands of young people from all over Ontario.



## Quebec Argument

THE Duplessis government in Quebec being a strongly French-nationalist government with a leaning towards fleur-de-lis flags and a record for having abolished English as an official language in the provincial statutes (it did put it back again after some protest), it is naturally difficult to work up any real enthusiasm for it among the English-speaking electors, though we do not suggest that this prevents it from getting quite a number of English votes. But it is this circumstance, we think, that accounts for the really amazing argument put forward by the government's chief English-language supporter. The Social Credit party is making efforts to develop a following in Quebec (chiefly by its anti-Semitic appeal) and has actually succeeded in winning one seat in the Commons. The Quebec *Chronicle-Telegraph* solemnly warns the English-speaking voters of the province not to vote for a Liberal candidate, because "if the ordinary responsible citizens split their votes too much between Liberals and National Union, minority candidates may slip in to embarrass the next administration," and it even adds that "there is a chance that it (Social Credit) may oust the Liberals as the official Opposition". If all those who would otherwise vote Liberal take the *Chronicle-Telegraph's* advice and vote Union Nationale it obviously would.

## "Feeling of Rejection"

THE important thing about "The Feeling of Rejection", the new film by the National Film Board on the subject of inferiority complexes that has not only been very popular with the public but has won a prize at the Chicago film festival—the important thing about this film is that it is a winner without John Grierson. The Grierson reputation, and after his departure the Grierson mythology, have hung heavily over the Board. Now it need no longer suffer from a feeling of rejection.

## Some Kinseyites

THE Rev. Seward Hiltner of the Federal Council of Churches of the United States, Rabbi Louis I. Newman of Temple Rodeph Sholom in New York, and Dr. Charles G. Wilber of Fordham University Graduate School (a great Roman Catholic educational institution) do not seem to agree with certain Toronto aldermen and controllers that Kinsey's "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male" is detrimental to morals and should be withheld from circulation. At any rate they have all contributed to a symposium on it edited by Albert Deutsch and entitled "Sex Habits of American Men" (McLeod, $3.75). Mr. Hiltner says that "knowledge of facts, however unwelcome, is always necessary if there is to be improvement." Rabbi Newman discusses the book without the slightest suggestion that there is anything wrong with it, but then he admits "the readiness of Jews to discuss these subjects with freedom and thoroughness." Dr. Wilber calls the book "a useful guide in pointing out some of the weak spots in our American attack on the problem of sexual education."

The most outspoken commendation of the book, as a work for general circulation, comes from Alice Withrow Field, who is supervising probation officer in the magistrates' court of New York City and the author of scientific studies on delinquency and prostitution, as well as several volumes of poetry. Dr. Robert P. Knight, clinical professor of psychiatry at Yale, is enthusiastic about the whole Kinsey project, but acutely critical of some of the interpretation which Kinsey gives to his statistics; the aid of psychiatrists, he points out, would have made possible "the combined qualitative and quantitative studies which the importance of the subject matter eminently requires."

Is Toronto going to consider banning, not only books about sex, but books about books about sex? If so Mr. Deutsch will certainly go into the Index.

## Civil Rights Union

THE two chief submissions to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Rights were those of the Committee for a Bill of Rights, whose submission was endorsed by about a hundred prominent citizens all over Canada, and of the recently formed Civil Rights Union, formerly the Emergency Committee for Civil Rights, whose members are chiefly in Toronto. The Committee for a Bill of Rights presented a draft Bill, not of course with the expectation that the Parliamentary Committee would accept it in toto, but as an example of the general character of the constitutional amendment which it would like to see adopted. The Civil Rights Union offered no draft, but said it would "join with the Committee (the parliamentary one) in accepting the draft International Declaration on Human Rights as a basis for discussion."

One suggestion of the Civil Rights Union appears to us to have value, and that is the proposal that "when a draft Bill has been drawn up it should be submitted to the people of Canada for consideration". We can only add, however, that unless such a Bill were considerably more moderate than the Union's proposals in certain respects it would have a very poor chance of securing even a majority, to say nothing of the sort of widely-distributed majority which would be needed to give encouragement to the scheme for making it operative by a constitutional amendment.

Had the Union tackled the task of drafting a Bill it would have been compelled to abandon the dangerous vagueness and ambiguity of much of the language of its submission. The Union is opposed, for example, to any inquiry into the "loyalty" of any servant of a government. It uses the term "police investigation", but obviously any type of investigation can be so described, and the real meaning of the statement is that the Union objects to all consideration of loyalty as a condition of government employment. Civil servants must, says the Union, be "competent, honest and democratically-minded" and "chosen without regard to political party". How, in a dubious case, we are to ascertain whether they are "democratically-minded" without an investigation is left unstated, along with the equally important question, who is to decide the kind of democracy they are to be minded to. After all, Mr. Rose, ex-M.P., still maintains that he is a pure democrat.

The Union is also concerned about the right of organized workers "to strike and picket to protect jobs" and wants it embodied in the Bill of Rights. It completely evades the distinction between lawful and forcible picketing, and also the difficult problem of settling, in a jurisdictional dispute, who "owns" the jobs which are to be "protected". It goes on to say that these rights "are believed in and acted upon by the hundreds of thousands of Canadians in the trade union movement", which is probably true, and that "they are denied only by a small influential minority of employers", which is grossly untrue as regards picketing by violence.

The whole project of a Bill of Rights can be set back twenty years by any too vigorous demand that it set up "rights" which the majority of the Canadian people have not been induced to recognize, or which are so badly defined that they would be the cause of constant dispute. And it does not help at all that some of the advocates of these novel or indefinite rights are people who also advocate an economic system which, as practised in other countries, does not grant anybody any rights at all.

## Whodunit?

WE have found out that Mr. P. J. Philip, who for some years has been the Ottawa Correspondent of the New York *Times*, does *not* do much shopping, indeed it is doubtful whether he does any at all. We learned this, not by crude police methods like putting a flatfoot on to tail him, but by the sort of deduction that made fame for Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Poirot. We simply read the following piece which he published recently.

"By all normal standards Canada can be counted one of the few solvent, prosperous and satisfied countries in the world . . . The cost of living has been successfully restrained."

Elementary, my dear Watson!

## Discouraging Work

ONE of the most practical-minded economists in Canada is Professor John L. McDougall of Queen's, and when we read the newspaper despatches concerning a recent speech of his we felt sure that the reporter had turned his argument upside down. It is reassuring to have his own version of that argument in a letter to the Ottawa *Journal*, which had been misled into rebuking him for what he did not say.

Mr. McDougall is like SATURDAY NIGHT an advocate of a change in the manner of extracting taxes from the Canadian people, which will avoid "the continuous erosion of the will to work which is the inevitable consequence of an unending series of depleted pay cheques." He is particularly concerned about the erosion of the will to work among farmers, who can extend and diminish their daily schedule of working hours at their own will without regard to the decisions of a trade union or an employer. Canadian farmers "are out of debt and therefore free from pressure to work. If they have a heavy progressive income tax upon each additional dollar earned, they are going to reduce their output, and especially will they cut off those things which call for heavy and continuous labor."

Mr. McDougall expresses a personal concern about this on the ground that he likes to eat, and therefore hates to see a curtailment of the output of eatables. His letter had hardly appeared when the news came out that the British government had asked the cooperation of Ontario in a huge scheme for increasing the output of foodstuffs in view of an expected world shortage, thus making the matter considerably less personal. In the same issues of the newspapers came the statement of a Dominion Textile officer that that company cannot get people to work on its night shifts or on overtime on day shifts and that there will therefore continue to be a shortage of shirting. We imagine that Mr. McDougall also likes to wear shirts, and if he is like us he is getting very tired of his old ones. (Overtime is paid 150 per cent of the regular rate.)

The idea that income taxes are mainly paid by the rich is quite wrong. Enough of it is paid by the rich to make them extremely chary about embarking their capital in any enterprise with the slightest element of risk about it, an attitude which will be very dangerous as soon as the present inflation period comes to an end. But Mr. McDougall points out that 44.1 per cent of all personal income taxes in 1946 was paid by people with less than $3,000 a year. Their individual burden may be small, but it is enough to discourage them from work, and work is what the world imperatively needs.

## Northern Development

THE *Northland Post* of Cochrane, Ont., urges Premier Drew to appoint a new minister who would be primarily concerned with the development of the northern part of the province. It is a good idea, especially now that Mr. Drew has behind him in the legislature a strong group from the north.

A new government department representing the north alone would overlap with other departments, notably Lands and Forests on the one hand or Planning and Development on the other. The best solution would be a cabinet shuffle that put a northerner in charge of one of these two departments.

## What Is News?

WHEN Major-General E. L. M. Burns, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., addressed the Kiwanis Club of Toronto a few days ago on the subject of Canadian defence, and expressed the opinion that even from a purely military standpoint membership in the United Nations was of the utmost importance to Canada, the *Globe and Mail* recorded not one single word of his utterances. When Mr. "Tommy" Church stated in the House of Commons on Saturday that the United Nations has "dissolved the whole British Empire", and that all Canada spends on it is money thrown "into the sinkhole", the *Globe and Mail* gave Mr. Church two-thirds of a column on the front page with a large heading. Major-General Burns is not only assistant deputy minister of the Department of Veterans' Affairs, but also by general consent one of the ablest minds among the "brass hats"; and he is so convinced of the importance of U.N. that he is president of the Ottawa Branch of the United Nations Association. Mr. Church is a personality of whom everybody is very fond, and he has been in the House of Commons pretty continuously since 1921; but nobody would describe him as either an expert, or a representative of any serious body of opinion, on military or international affairs.

We do not know whether it was a misplaced sense of news values or an ingrained hostility to the United Nations that led the *Globe and Mail* to this singular treatment of the two items of news. In its editorial columns that paper has given a general, if not an enthusiastic, support to the United Nations, and has certainly not endorsed anything like Mr. Church's desire that Canada should get out of that organization—a desire which is of course wholly disapproved by his own political party and also by the Liberals and the C.C.F.

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## UTOPIA FOUND

I USED to crave a new place,
An unfamiliar-view place,
To go for my vacation;
Where life would take a slow pace,
Unlike the common show-place
A-drip with commendation.

I found a lot of places,
Each one with many graces,
And some unpleasant goons,
Like men with stupid faces
Crying "Kings-up-on-aces!"
On rainy afternoons.

But now I like an old place,
A sweet, familiar cold place
Beside the pounding sea,
Where fishers wear a bold face,
Where lobsters have untold grace
And cods' tongues pleasure me.

J. E. M.

# The Forgotten Nations Are Core Of Problem

### By H. L. STEWART

**The lack of resources was an excuse for expansion by Germany, Italy, and Japan. Though we have temporarily established international order we have not attacked successfully the problem of the economically forgotten nation.**

**Dr. H. L. Stewart, Professor of Philosophy at Halifax's Dalhousie University, indicates the complexity of the claims of "have-not" nations, and states that the problem of allocation of resources among the world's nations lies at the core of other international problems.**

WAR has been described as the inevitable recourse of "late comers" into the imperialist competition for wealth. F. D. Roosevelt spoke of intense dangers to society from "the forgotten man". Is war an outburst of the forgotten nation? A plausible story, whose very simplicity should serve as warning to consider the problem more carefully.

Economic hardship was at least not the plea on which leaders of the warrior nations have laid chief emphasis. A Committee of the League at Geneva, charged with the task of eliciting from "have not" Powers an account of their more urgent needs, had to report that no claim was sent in. Dr. Schacht, for Germany, dismissed the idea of presenting such a case to a self-constituted international tribunal. Mussolini scouted the suggestion that Italy's raid on Ethiopia had economic necessities as its driving motive. General Araki lost all patience with the plea for Japan that her lack of raw material was what sent her forces into Manchuria: it was the corrupt materialism of China, he said, that had shocked a nobler nation, and had served under Providence as an "alarm-bell" to prevent that spirit from dominating the East.

The dictators had occasionally another mood. Adolf Hitler raged in an early speech at the unfairness of the ratio in which Germany and Russia enjoyed Nature's riches: "If only," he exclaimed, "I had the wheatfields of Ukraine, the mineral wealth of the Ural mountains, the Siberian forests!" It sounded like transfer of the lament of Burns from individuals to nations:

It isna' in a body's power
To keep at times fra' bein' sour
To see how things are shared.

Italy has scarcely any coal; Japan has no cotton; Germany has no oil. And what of "room to live"? How intolerable, Hitler said to his Nuremberg audience, was the sight of German toil to redeem a few square kilometers of inferior land from the encroaching sea, while enormous fertile areas were elsewhere lying undeveloped as the "property" of an incompetent or a slothful people! Not more than one-half of Italy is fitted, on any reasonable estimate of fitness, for raising the needful food supply. But where shall Italians find opportunity of settling the surplus population that can not be fed at home?

## The Japanese Farmer

And how often we have been told of the Japanese farmer exhausting his art on two or three acres of indifferent land, while every country suited for his family's emigration sternly repelled "yellow" immigrants! Why, we are asked, should not China, so spacious and so near, tempt Japan to "expand" by methods now condemned in western theory, but long exemplified in western practice?

On the other hand, not one of the three Powers so complaining had in the past made any great use of countries already at its disposal for settlement. Italian emigration to Libya or Eritrea had been on no great scale. It used to be noted with interest, and some amusement, that Germans were more ready to settle in Tanganyika under British mandate than they had been to make a home there when it was German East-Africa. Notoriously the Japanese have had no appetite for colonization: they made clear it was not for settlement that they wanted Korea or Manchuria.

But from the foreign publicity agents of all three Powers has come continuous angry protest that the areas really desirable for transfer of surplus population had been appropriated by others before they had a chance to make their claim. Thus, like the landless man of a famous paragraph by Malthus, they had the misfortune of being born into "a world already possessed". Their scorn, they say, of the territorial odds and ends left over was no evidence of either incapacity or unwillingness to take up a decent allotment in the earth's still unworked resources.

An odd feature is the reproduction by fierce anti-Communist leaders, of so much that is Communist propaganda technique.

The personal history of both *Duce* and *Fuehrer* casts light upon it. Mussolini began his career in docile discipleship to Karl Marx. When he decided to bless where he had cursed and to curse where he had blessed, the old rhetoric was easily adjusted from service of the "have-not" individual to that of the "have-not" nation. Hitler had no difficulty in adapting to his scheme of national aggressiveness the jargon he had used to urge the Nazi Twenty-Five Points on eager, hopeful, out-of-work artisans.

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Eminently suitable, with but slight transformation, was the Marxian scorn of compromise, hatred of "reformists", demand for union of "the dispossessed" who should find the bond of a common indigence more important than their local differences. "The Axis", the "Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Triangle" had its suggestive inspiration in the old slogan "Workers of the World, Unite". Even the old policy of boring from within reappeared in a new interest. The Communist cell inside an ordinary trade-union was very like the group of delegates from Powers intent on war taking their place in affectation of zeal for peace round the horseshoe table of the Geneva League.

Most suggestive resemblance of all is between applications of the principle known as "Laissez-Faire" to domestic and international problems respectively.

The phrase "late comers into imperialist competition for wealth" brings back to mind much in the wild disputes about property a hundred years ago. Under-privileged powers, like the under-privileged persons of that time, have sought relief by brigandage. Internationally, as then in the domestic sphere, private ownership has been ridiculed, and those who think it sacred have been bidden to examine the analysis

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*the high road's the fast road...*

*. . . to Scotland"*

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of its origin by great writers on comparative anthropology. How familiar has become the argument that if the process by which certain groups have become so rich is justifiable, then the brigand's career is the right one, for he is acquiring goods by just the old method of fighting those temporarily in possession of them! Why justify, either individually or collectively, a rough game up to the point at which your own side has got all the best prizes, and condemn it as immoral only when there is likelihood of the prizes going elsewhere?

## First Principles?

Much is suggested by this analogy, and by experience of success in establishing domestic peace where it was threatened, as international peace is threatened now. "Law and order must be maintained"—so runs the obvious first principle in domestic reform. This means that violence must first be suppressed, as prerequisite of an atmosphere in which to review the grievance by which the violence was prompted. But when this has been done, the problem has been opened, not closed. In international relations, two World Wars have, as their outcome, established temporarily this atmospheric prerequisite. The procedure taken after the first was plainly altogether unsuccessful, a warning more than a pattern. As yet the procedure taken after the second seems to be failing worse still. What about a return to first principles, suggested for the Forgotten Nation by a treatment which has shown valuable and lasting results when applied to the Forgotten Man?

People often sneer at the Atlantic Charter, but the sneerers have not been so successful with a substitute for that policy as to be safe from the obvious retort. Point IV in the document is suggestive: underprivileged States were there promised more access than they had before enjoyed "to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity". This was neither a pledge to pay blackmail nor a pledge to the ignominious surrender known three years before as appeasement. The social reformers, British and American, of the last three-quarters of a century, are not to be branded as either weak or timid: they were just struggling to put within the reach of everyone such comforts and securities as had been the perquisites of a few. Neither did the Atlantic Charter involve any shrinking before a brigand nation. Free enterprise as a policy for nations as for individuals admits of convincing defence, if it is properly stated. Exploitation of the treasury of the earth, by nations as by individuals, began competitively, and under the world system then prevailing it could not have begun otherwise. To the great advantage, ultimately, of all, the resources of nature were explored and tapped by pioneer nations as by pioneer adventurers, in rivalry. No doubt a great section of the earth's surface fell in special degree under British influence and control, but this was because British explorers and traders were at work so much sooner than those of the nations now complaining of "monopoly".

## New Cominform Propaganda

What is the practical proposal of propagandists for the New Cominform, with headquarters at Belgrade, who so denounce an "imperialism" of whose darkest sides the Moscow leaders are just now more representative than the leaders of any other country one could name? They never allude to the ruthlessness which has swept so many once free countries as satellites within "the iron curtain", but they dwell in language of vague rhetoric upon a New Order in which international competition will be abolished. Have they, then, in mind some sort of Conference, to redistribute acquisitions, and to parcel out afresh "with regard to every power's need for equal share in mineral wealth" the whole area of the globe? That such project, in the interest of "latecomers", would be grotesque as applied to World Powers, in the same sense and for the same reason as a project of compulsory equalization of private incomes, needs but a moment's thought to show. Among its first results would be that of large reduction in the wealth available for any claimant. The weakening of effort notorious there is no spur of rivalry among individuals would show itself in lowered production by "cooperating" nations. Almost every bulletin from Lake Success warns us how far we are still removed from effective international cooperation. Nations, like individuals, vary in their capacity for developing what Nature has furnished, and the wastage that would ensue under any scheme of artificial equalizing can be more easily imagined than described. Moreover, the Powers that have been loudest in demanding it have made it clear that they are themselves the last in practice to be bound by any such rule.

To the protest that the forgotten nations can buy what they want in the world's market it is sufficient to reply that the price there is set by the seller, that imports must be paid for with exports, and that measures to take advantage of a rich nation's monopoly in goods which less favored nations vitally need have long been the special field of contrivance for framers of tariffs, quotas and embargoes.

We must think out a scheme of economic conciliation, rather than accept recurrent and implacable economic war. When offered some territorial adjustments in Northern Africa, Mussolini contemptuously observed that he had "no interest in further collection of deserts". Dr. Schacht expressed similar scorn for concessions made to German need in the spirit of international "relief". Will the United Nations realize and attack this subtlest of problems, the problem on whose solution the solution of many another so obviously turns?

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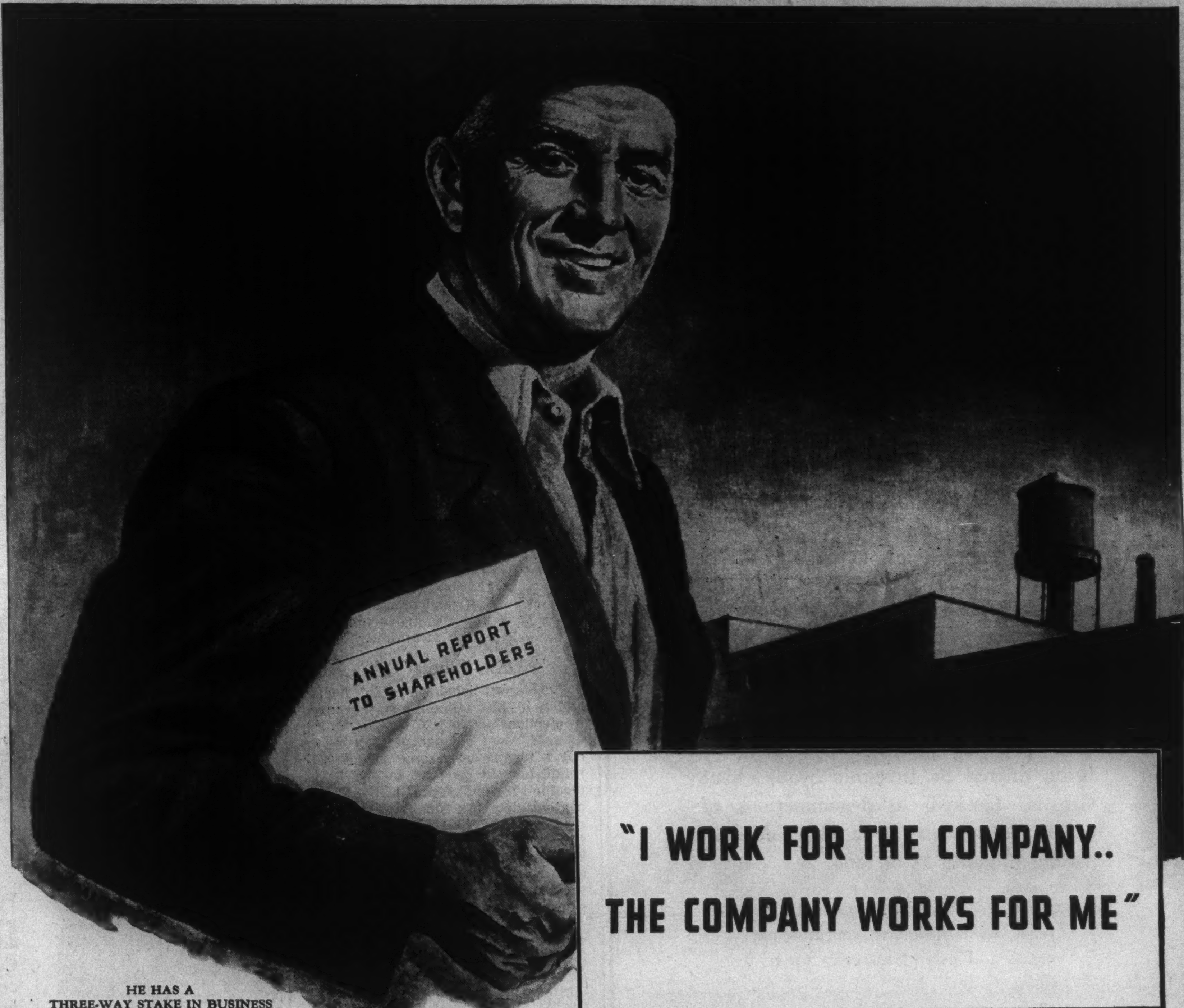

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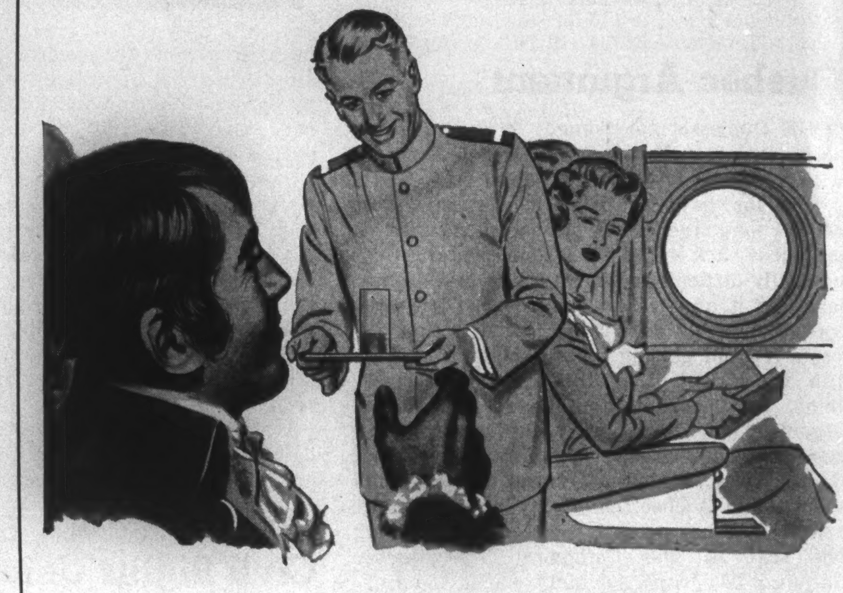

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of its origin by great writers on comparative anthropology. How familiar has become the argument that if the process by which certain groups have become so rich is justifiable, then the brigand's career is the right one, for he is acquiring goods by just the old method of fighting those temporarily in possession of them! Why justify, either individually or collectively, a rough game up to the point at which your own side has got all the best prizes, and condemn it as immoral only when there is likelihood of the prizes going elsewhere?

## First Principles?

Much is suggested by this analogy, and by experience of success in establishing domestic peace where it was threatened, as international peace is threatened now. "Law and order must be maintained"—so runs the obvious first principle in domestic reform. This means that violence must first be suppressed, as prerequisite of an atmosphere in which to review the grievance by which the violence was prompted. But when this has been done, the problem has been opened, not closed. In international relations, two World Wars have, as their outcome, established temporarily this atmospheric prerequisite. The procedure taken after the first was plainly altogether unsuccessful, a warning more than a pattern. As yet the procedure taken after the second seems to be failing worse still. What about a return to first principles, suggested for the Forgotten Nation by a treatment which has shown valuable and lasting results when applied to the Forgotten Man?

People often sneer at the Atlantic Charter, but the sneerers have not been so successful with a substitute for that policy as to be safe from the obvious retort. Point IV in the document is suggestive: underprivileged States were there promised more access than they had before enjoyed "to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity". This was neither a pledge to pay blackmail nor a pledge to the ignominious surrender known three years before as appeasement. The social reformers, British and American, of the last three-quarters of a century, are not to be branded as either weak or timid: they were just struggling to put within the reach of everyone such comforts and securities as had been the perquisites of a few. Neither did the Atlantic Charter involve any shrinking before a brigand nation. Free enterprise as a policy for nations as for individuals admits of convincing defence, if it is properly stated. Exploitation of the treasury of the earth, by nations as by individuals, began competitively, and under the world system then prevailing it could not have begun otherwise. To the great advantage, ultimately, of all, the resources of nature were explored and tapped by pioneer nations as by pioneer adventurers, in rivalry. No doubt a great section of the earth's surface fell in special degree under British influence and control, but this was because British explorers and traders were at work so much sooner than those of the nations now complaining of "monopoly".

## New Cominform Propaganda

What is the practical proposal of propagandists for the New Cominform, with headquarters at Belgrade, who so denounce an "imperialism" of whose darkest sides the Moscow leaders are just now more representative than the leaders of any other country one could name? They never allude to the ruthlessness which has swept so many once free countries as satellites within "the iron curtain", but they dwell in language of vague rhetoric upon a New Order in which international competition will be abolished. Have they, then, in mind some sort of Conference, to redistribute acquisitions, and to parcel out afresh "with regard to every power's need for equal share in mineral wealth" the whole area of the globe? That such project, in the interest of "latecomers", would be grotesque as applied to World Powers, in the same sense and for the same reason as a project of compulsory equalization of private incomes, needs but a moment's thought to show. Among its first results would be that of large reduction in the wealth available for any claimant. The weakening of effort notorious there is no spur of rivalry among individuals would show itself in lowered production by "cooperating" nations. Almost every bulletin from Lake Success warns us how far we are still removed from effective international cooperation. Nations, like individuals, vary in their capacity for developing what Nature has furnished, and the wastage that would ensue under any scheme of artificial equalizing can be more easily imagined than described. Moreover, the Powers that have been loudest in demanding it have made it clear that they are themselves the last in practice to be bound by any such rule.

To the protest that the forgotten nations can buy what they want in the world's market it is sufficient to reply that the price there is set by the seller, that imports must be paid for with exports, and that measures to take advantage of a rich nation's monopoly in goods which less favored nations vitally need have long been the special field of contrivance for framers of tariffs, quotas and embargoes.

We must think out a scheme of economic conciliation, rather than accept recurrent and implacable economic war. When offered some territorial adjustments in Northern Africa, Mussolini contemptuously observed that he had "no interest in further collection of deserts". Dr. Schacht expressed similar scorn for concessions made to German need in the spirit of international "relief". Will the United Nations realize and attack this subtlest of problems, the problem on whose solution the solution of many another so obviously turns?

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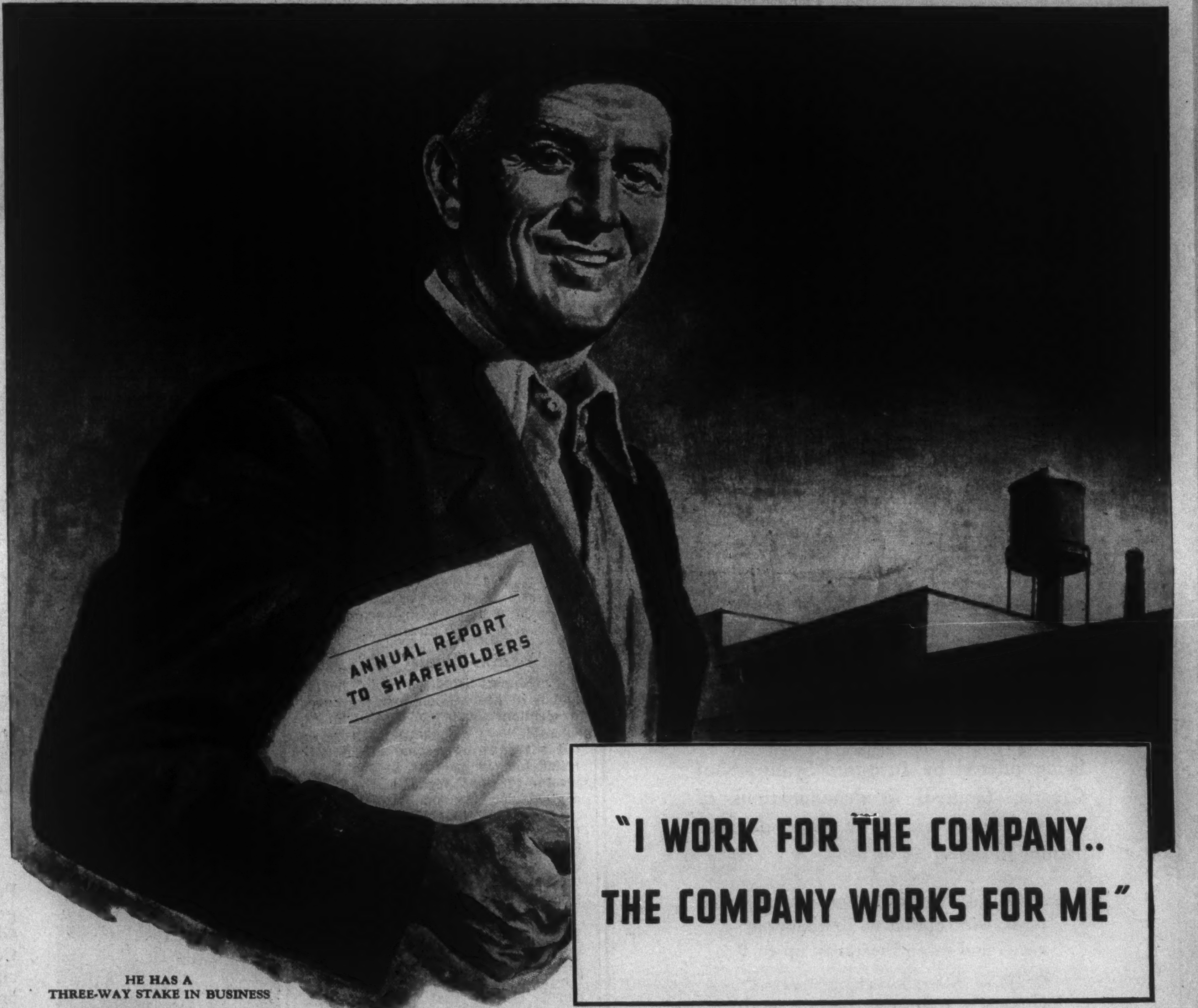
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OTTAWA LETTER

# Liberals Probing For Discontent Which Led To C.C.F. Victories

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

*Ottawa.*

IF IT is a good thing for political parties to get a stiff jolt now and again from the electors, there should be general gratitude toward the C.C.F. for taking Yale, Vancouver Centre and Ontario riding in rapid succession, as well as many of the industrial ridings in the provincial election. Evidences that both the Conservatives and Liberals have been rudely shaken continued to accumulate last week. Editors are busy examining the consciences of the parties; back-benchers have been urging the government to put its political ear to the ground instead of paying so much attention to the "brains trust."

For example, the official monthly publication of the Conservative party, *Public Opinion,* features on its front page an exhortation to the rank and file, entitled, "We Must Counter C.C.F. Victories with New Zeal." The editorial begins: "There is no sense in minimizing the serious political events of the last few weeks." And then, after outlining the menace of Socialism in Canada, now being supported openly by the Communists, it asserts: "The hard core of anti-Socialism in Canada is represented by the Progressive Conservative Party. It is our obvious destiny to be the political rallying point of all those who are opposed to the Socialist revolution for which the C.C.F. and the Communists are working with fanatical zeal."

Realizing, no doubt, that there have been few signs lately of any conspicuous rallying to the Conservative banner to defend these or any other Conservative principles, it adds, significantly: "But to become that rallying point of anti-Socialism we must develop a crusading spirit even stronger than the revolutionary zeal of the Socialists and Communists. *Every one of us must become a crusader to save those things we deem precious in our civilization.*"

## Stress National Organization

This may well reflect the official strategy of the Conservative party in the face of the C.C.F. challenge. Translated into day-to-day tactics, it will mean increased stress on nation-wide organization, a reclarification of the fundamental principles of private enterprise, and a re-examination of the best possible leadership material for the party. If all this comes about as a direct result of the C.C.F. victories, the political life of Canada will have benefitted substantially from it.

The Liberal reaction to the C.C.F. victories appears to me of a very different sort, so far as one can measure it to date by several incidents. Instead of lining up against the C.C.F., accepting the challenge of Socialism and opposing it unequivocally, the Liberals are probing for the discontent which has led the voters to get behind C.C.F. candidates, and to see whether that discontent cannot be assuaged, and the errant voters wooed back into the Liberal party. This is a technique tried a good many times before by the Liberal party, and it has often worked.

The typical Liberal reaction to the three by-elections and the Ontario general election is that expressed by Mr. King and reiterated by the handful of private members who have recently sought interviews or written the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance. This reaction is based on the belief that the current swing to the C.C.F. is not a simon-pure drift toward socialism but is essentially an angry protest of taxpayers against shortages, high prices, frustrations and restrictions. The answer to it is not to start a crusading zeal for private enterprise capitalism, but to do whatever is possible under the constitution and the Liberal doctrine to increase production, to reduce the burden of taxation, and to extend social welfare.

Too much should not be read into the "Corporal's Guard" march on the P.M.'s office led by Louis Breithaupt, Liberal M.P. for Waterloo North last week, nor in the outspoken warning addressed to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance by John S. Sinnott, Liberal member for Springfield, Manitoba. With their House majority reduced by recent losses and resignations to five or six, the government could be defeated overnight by the defection of even half a dozen Liberal members. Had the Breithaupt-Sinnott incident been a true insurrection we might even now be in the early stages of a Dominion general election. But so far from wanting an election right now, most of these private members were inspired to speak out boldly just because they could see how gravely the political climate in their ridings had deteriorated since the Abbott Budget. They want an election staved off as long as possible, and as much repair of the damage by the government as is possible in the meantime.

## The Public "Beefs"

Mr. Sinnott listed the public "beefs" which in his opinion lost the three by-elections to the C.C.F. The voters, he said, want old age pensions without a means test, some income tax relief for the persons in the lower income brackets, repeal of the 25 per cent excise tax on certain goods manufactured in Canada, reapplication of at least 30 per cent of the Excess Profits tax, reduction of the cost of living, and reduction of the profits now being taken by wholesalers and retailers.

Of course Mr. Mackenzie King does not stampede very easily. One supposes that before he approved of the Abbott Budget he carefully counted the political cost, short run and long run. It may be that the cost is running higher than he bargained for. But Mr. King, with the political interests of his party at heart, is more interested in what the voters think of the Liberal party next summer than what they think right now. It is a bit hard on Messrs. Oliver, Tucker and McNair, possibly Mr. Prowse, too, in Alberta. But the survival of the federal Liberal party is naturally the first thought of the federal strategists.

There is nothing in satisfying Mr. Sinnott's "beefs" which involves a sell-out to socialism. As a matter of fact, had Ontario and Quebec found it possible to come into a nation-wide tax and social welfare agreement in 1945, an old age pension scheme without means test over 70, and with means test from 65 to 69, would probably have been in effect for some time now. Also, even more important, one of the benefits which a nation-wide taxation agreement held out was the possibility of great simplification of the whole tax structure of Canada and a substantial lightening of the burden. These are reforms which the Liberal government tried very hard to get in 1945-46 and which were held up when Ontario and Quebec declined — and they had every right, of course, to decline—the terms offered by Ottawa.

Nor are Mr. Sinnott's other reforms out of line with good sound Liberal doctrine of these latter days. The imposition of restrictions and new excise taxes to conserve U.S. dollar exchange was a move quite at variance with Liberal principles, and could be justified only as an inescapable emergency move. The Liberals would like to see the cost of living come down, and the profits of the middleman kept down to a reasonable figure. They do not, however, believe it is practicable to bring them down by rigid and widespread controls such as were employed in wartime. Measures stimulating production and facilitating distribution, encouragement of competition, publicity and if necessary prosecutions against restraints of trade—these are the traditional Liberal remedies. At the moment they seem to the voter—and to Mr. Sinnott and the other back-benchers—not to be working. Prices continue to rise; the fixed income worker is being squeezed. The voter is getting madder every month; and whenever he gets the chance he is going to take out his indignation on the governments in power at the moment, both federally and provincially.

All this may add up to uncomfortable times for parties in power, but it makes for unusual sensitivity toward the will of the people, not a bad thing, I would submit, in any true democracy.

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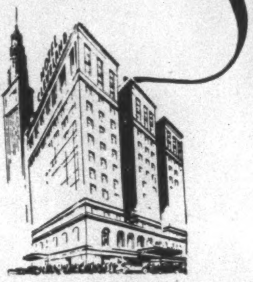

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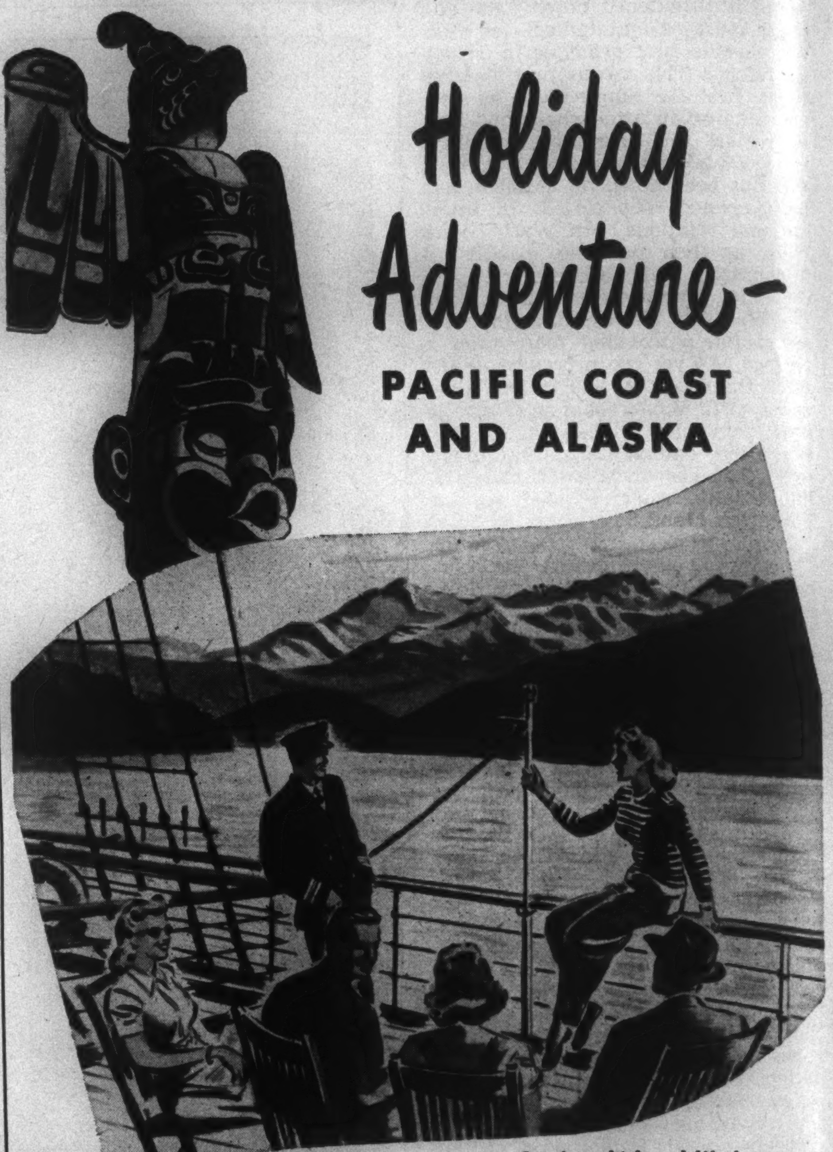

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# Union of East Europe Is Aim of Russians

### By IAN COLVIN

**Though tension has eased, Berlin remains the focus of Soviet consolidation in Eastern Europe. The creation of a bloc of nations friendly to Russia and acting as a barrier between the Kremlin and Western Europe is the present aim of Russia.**

**Mr. Colvin, a British correspondent in Berlin, feels Communism is its own worst enemy in driving for this goal, and claims that the attempt to seize Berlin could lead to war.**

*Berlin.*

THE bearlike hug exerted by the Soviet Military Administration upon Berlin has abated somewhat in novelty, if not in effect, and it is now possible to discern the broad new design of Soviet policy in Central Europe. It appears to be taking a shape which, if it is certainly not peaceful in essence, implies no commitment to immediate aggression. One might call the policy one of Eastern European Union. The history and character of each constituent State are being carefully weighed by the Politburo in their plan to form a confederate middle block between the Western European Union and the U.S.S.R. itself.

Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Hungary are the firm core of this middle confederation, the Soviet Zone of Germany its forward glacis, and Austria a State to be blandished and drawn into it by the temptation of trade with her eastern neighbors. Beyond lie the Ruhr and Rhineland, a great prize but out of reach to a Power that is still too disorganized to offer commercial inducements and, though strong enough to take it by force, not able in that event to defend and exploit it against the West. Assuming that the London Conference will eventuate in international control of the Ruhr by the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and the Benelux States, with Soviet Russia excluded, it would seem as if Soviet penetration had reached its high-water mark, except for the tempting prize of Berlin.

Information from Vienna suggests that Soviet tactics there are now to move towards withdrawal from Austria, thus obliging the other Allies to withdraw also, a situation which it is calculated would leave Russia able to subdue Austria by outside pressure from Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The same tactics would probably be applied to Germany, were it not for the prospective international control of the Ruhr, which would make it very difficult to control a central government in Berlin from beyond the Oder.

## Russians Stay

In Berlin the Russians mean to stay and see the Western Allies out, and, having done so, to reorganize the city's large industrial production as an essential part of the Eastern Union's economic system. Already the city of Berlin has been offered Polish coal—a powerful bargaining instrument. With Czechoslovak machinery the Polish government aims to raise its Silesian coal production this year to 68 million tons, of which 20 million tons would be available for export. The Ruhr itself produced only 55 million tons in 1947 and exported just under 11 million tons.

A significant factor in the development of Central European trade is that the Communist government of Warsaw has just given the Communist government of Prague a sector of the former German port of Stettin on the Baltic to serve the Czechoslovak industrial complex as an outlet; thus the ports of the Rhine and the Elbe and Hamburg may be starved of traffic. In such ways the resources of Central and Eastern Europe can be very effectively directed towards sabotaging Marshall aid.

Who will win this economic tug-of-war? If the Soviet Union could adapt the abilities of private enterprise, and also afford to these lands a measure of political tolerance, no doubt Moscow would win it. Its very Communism is in practice its worst handicap. Many of the industrially best qualified men are escaping by stealth through Berlin, Vienna and Munich out of the middle realm and into the West.

From Vienna and Munich come reports of wholesome disgust and vehemence with which Austrians, Bavarians, and Prussians are rejecting Communism. In Bavaria, where at the rural elections the Communists shrank to 2.4 per cent of the electorate, Communist speakers were howled down and their cars smashed.

## German Unity

This being so, it is difficult to see why the Western Allies are not anticipating a Russian claim to stand for German unity by pressing a policy of Reich-wide elections to a national assembly that could assume control of German commerce, communications and transport. The alternative, which now holds the field, is a long-drawn-out battle of propaganda and pin-pricks, while the occupying Powers struggle with a problem of political government which is beyond their capacity. So long as the Bizonal Control machinery is concentrated on building up from the West, and the Soviet Administration machinery on building up from the East, Berlin as the natural point of friction will glow red-hot again and again.

The nerve warfare has had a certain success; every time that a Potsdam signal-box shunts a train on the wrong line, the hand of Moscow is thought to be on the lever; every illiterate Soviet sentry who rejects the papers of a British officer is thought to be remotely controlled by the Kremlin. In the early days of the occupation American and British hostesses judged the success of their cocktail parties by the number of Russian uniforms; the same stage effects are now being used to keep their husbands in suspense at committee meetings. The Soviet officers do not appear, they fall sick but predict the date of their recovery, and worst of all they lose their rubber stamps.

But Moscow is playing with fire. I can think of no case in history when one great Power has thrust out two others from the capital which their joint efforts had conquered. Reflection on this fact in the Kremlin may account for a partial easing of the situation; for to press her advantage too far in this city would be one of those acts that history does not forgive and usually avenges in war.

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**'Mid luxurious appointments you "Ride like a King".** There's a new interior styling that will delight you. A sparkling new instrument panel—convenient arrangement of controls—interior lights that come on when any door is opened—rich upholsteries that harmonize with exterior colours. All these are yours with the new Monarch.

**There's a Monarch dealer near you.** Pictures can't begin to give you an adequate idea of the new beauty of the new Monarch. Words can't make you feel the new delight in driving this magnificent car. Your Monarch dealer will be proud to show you Monarch's beauty, to point out all its advancements. Give him a ring today . . . or drop into his showroom.

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LIGHTER SIDE

# How To Sell Hansard

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

GALLUP pollsters were shocked recently to discover that seventy per cent of Canadians don't know what Hansard means or even what it is. Some blame Canadians for this state of things, and some blame Hansard. The real fault obviously lies with Hansard's publishers who apparently have never heard of such a thing as a promotional campaign.

Actually Hansard has all the makings of a best-seller since it has an historical background and is 6,000 pages long. To be sure it is a little low in so-called "reader interest", but lack of reader-interest has never stopped a book from reaching the best-seller list so long as it had the right kind of publicity management behind it.

To begin with, the note of controversy should be struck as early as possible after publication. Thus certain highly placed authorities should announce that they had been deeply shocked by certain unnecessarily frank passages in Hansard, and should urge that the publication be withdrawn. The passages don't need to be located, in fact they don't even need to exist. Once the question of censorship has been raised, even if subsequently withdrawn, Hansard can safely be launched as a potential best-seller.

The next step is to farm Hansard out to the reviewers. It would be a mistake at this point for the publishers to direct Hansard into the hands of exclusively sympathetic critics. An entirely favorable reception never did a book any good. The reviews of Hansard should reflect as many literary and political opinions as possible. A few excerpts, appropriate for quotation on the dust-cover, are appended. (A suitable design for the dust cover itself would be a bosomy girl in four colors, lying on a beach reading Hansard.)

"A magnificent work . . . teems with the rich variants of our native speech."

"Six thousand pages of foolish rhetoric."

"Hansard is a unique essay in indirect satire. For readers whose ears are tuned to the more subtle overtones of political irony it is indeed a rare treat. . ."

"A valuable piece of research, notable for its direct and simplified approach."

"A splendid example of the faculty of total recall. You will find in these pages a fascinating record of some of the most exciting chapters in recent Canadian history—the Polish Treasure hunt, the real story behind the import and exchange restrictions, the fearless exploits of the Prices Investigation Committee and the stirring debate on the Abbott Budget, said to be the bravest budget ever brought down."

"The anthologist-authors of Hansard should be reminded that the mere detailing of plot and subplot is no substitute for dramatic construction."

"For readers who have grown weary of the grudging and sullen understatement of modern prose, every page of Hansard should be a rich and vibrant delight . . rare eloquence and humor."

"Every Canadian should read it, if only to realize how his taxes are being expended in windy persiflage."

"Bites deep into reality . . We defy any reader who picks up Hansard to lay it down again."

"An unmitigated bore. We defy any reader who lays Hansard down to pick it up again."

"A complete Canadian chap-book which should find its place on every bedside table in the land." etc. etc. etc.

REVIEWS of this type should be enough to get Hansard off to a good start. The efforts of the Promotion Department shouldn't stop here however. A dozen devices, familiar to press-agents everywhere, will still be necessary to keep the circulation moving. Arrangements should be made for window displays of Hansards. There should be symmetrical background arrangements of Hansard and if possible at least one blonde mannequin lying on a beach in a bathing suit, reading Hansard. Department store managers will probably be willing to arrange a tie-up between the Beach Wear and Book Departments, and also to undertake the announcement that on certain days between two and four p.m. the Prime Minister will be on hand to autograph copies of Hansard.

Radio Advertising: Free copies of Hansard could be given away on Quiz Programs. These should be special awards to be presented to people who submit questions to the experts, to the experts who answer them, to the experts who fail to answer them, and to anyone writing in asking for a free copy of Hansard.

Sky Writing: This should be kept to as simple and urgent terms as possible. "Read Hansard" would be a suitable sky-writing slogan.

IN addition to all this, expert press-agents should "plant" interesting stories about Hansard in the news columns of the daily papers. For example:

HANSARD TO HOLLYWOOD?

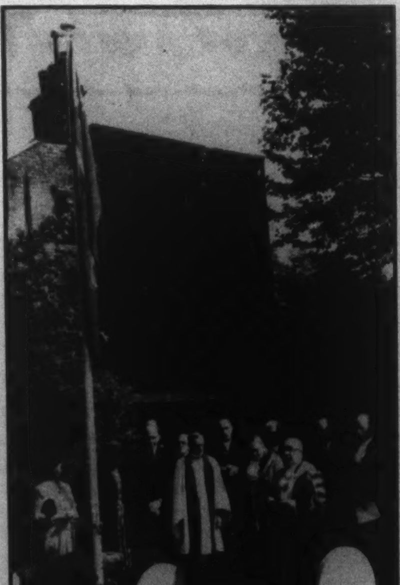
It is rumored that Producer Samuel Goldwyn is planning to buy up Hansard at a cost of $2,000,000. Mr. Goldwyn is said to be highly enthusiastic about the screen possibilities of the Canadian Parliamentary Record. Reports say the story will be given semi-documentary treatment, using the real-life backgrounds of the House of Commons, the Parliamentary Restaurant, and the cafeteria of the Chateau Laurier.

CAT BURGLAR FELLED BY HANSARD

*Windsor, Ont.* When a midnight intruder climbed through the second-story of Mrs. Adelaide Boomer's bedroom, she felled him instantly with a well-aimed copy of Hansard.

"I simply reached for the nearest thing to throw," Mrs. Boomer said when recounting the adventure. "Naturally it was Hansard. Hansard is a complete Canadian chap-book, never absent from my bedside table."

If these and similar promotional ideas were carried out with enthusiasm and energy by Hansard's publishers, it is safe to say that the Gallup poll figures on Hansard would tell a different story. Seventy per cent of Canadians would then be reading Hansard and the other thirty per cent would be trying to get a glimpse of it over their shoulders.



**In a small English churchyard recently the 150th anniversary of the death of Capt. George Vancouver was commemorated. The ceremony at Petersham, Surrey, where Capt. Vancouver was buried in 1798, was attended by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Frederick Wells, the High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. Norman Robertson, and Hon. Leslie H. Eyres, British Columbia Minister of Trade, Fisheries and Railways.**

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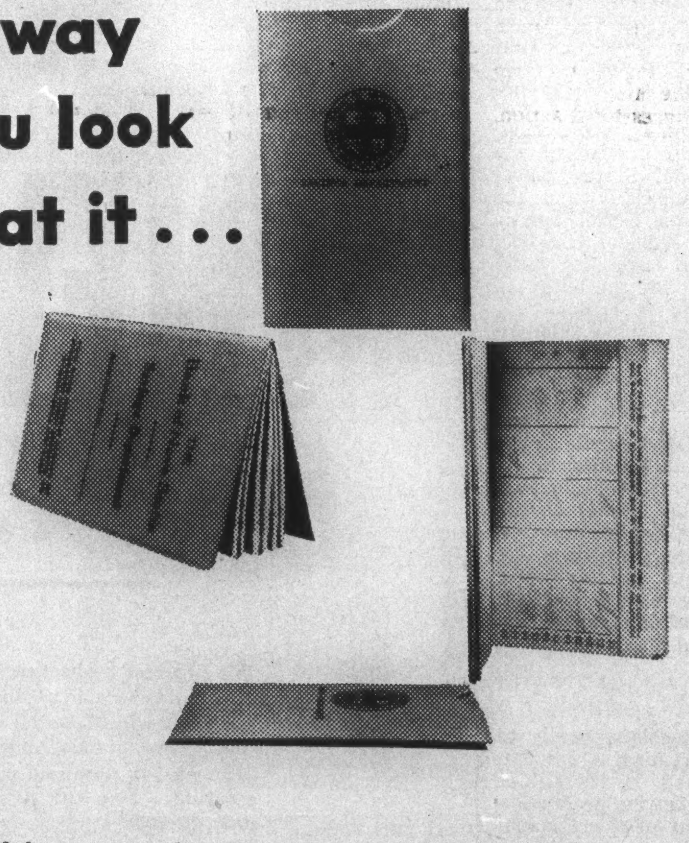

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WASHINGTON LETTER

# Farm Support Legislation Angers High-Cost-of-Living Critics

### By JAY MILLER

*Washington.*

IT'S a standing joke among Washington correspondents serving newspapers in great agricultural regions like Iowa that the annual Yearbook of Agriculture is good for stories every day of the year. Some old-time newsmen claim they have made a living rewriting the annual publication of the Department of Agriculture. That's a more than slight exaggeration, but it emphasizes the basic nature of agriculture in the highly industrialized U.S. economy.

It helps you to understand the spectacle of arch-Republican Congressmen fighting tooth and nail for "New Deal" farm legislation. It gives you a hint of why Senator Taft, Governor Dewey and Ex-Governor Stassen went into Nebraska for a test of primary strength. It explains why President Truman pointedly included an appeal to the farm belt in his appearances in these rural regions.

It also offers a clue to the frantic efforts of both the Republican and the Democratic platform planners to "include the farm vote in" in their appeals to the voters. And, incidentally, it may be a clue as to why the U.S. government through its elected representatives openly supports an inflationary situation on farm products pricing. At least that's what critics of the program call it.

Farm support legislation, which had been passed by House and Senate in widely varying forms, was among "must" legislation backlogged until the last minute by the draft filibuster of Senator Glen Taylor of Idaho and Senator William Langer of South Dakota. But this was legislation that simply had to be enacted in one form or another before the end of the 80th session. Without congressional action, the supports on basic farm commodities would have had to be dropped December 31 to 52 to 75 per cent of parity; and those for the other commodities would expire completely. And that would be something that no politician interested in self-survival would want to answer for to farm constituents or toss into the lap of a brand-new 81st Congress next January, whether Democratic, Republican or Third Party.

Although it may mean alienation of some farm votes, Republican platform writers were earlier this week somewhat in favor of reducing inflationary dangers by cutting down on the artificial props at government expense on farm prices.

Spokesmen for the three major farm organizations have expressed concern over the domestic price situation. They are fearful that the present price support setup can kick back right at the farmers it is designed to help. Top farm leaders are now of the opinion that the present support levels could promote farm surpluses. Non-farming citizens would not take a kindly view of the government spending millions or billions of dollars to hold up farm prices.

Albert S. Goss, National Grange leader, confesses that such a situation would "easily turn the public against the idea of government price support programs" and he believes that it is in the best interest of farmers to accept a modest level of supports. This, he contends, would be safer insurance against a sudden drop in prices and income.

The House first passed a stopgap bill to continue the present price support program for major farm products until June 30, 1950. The only major change would be that cotton, which the government is now committed to support by loans at 92½ per cent of the parity price, would be supported at 90 per cent, the same as other basic crops.

## Operation of Parity

Parity, incidentally, is a price level calculated to be equally fair to consumers and producers. It can change from month to month, according to the fluctuating prices of things the farmers buy. Parity attempts to return to farmers an income carrying a purchasing power in harmony with other segments of the economy.

Under the present program, the government supports prices in most cases at 90 per cent of parity. It does this by buying up crops or by granting loans, enabling farmers to hold them off the market. The Senate bill would support prices according to production. Basic farm products would be aided at 75 per cent of the parity price when the supply was "normal". If the supply fell to 70 per cent of normal, the support price would rise to 90 per cent of parity; if supply went 30 per cent above normal, the support price would drop to 60 per cent of parity.

This long-range bill would revise the crop price relationship to include the prices of the most recent 10 years, and provide a sliding scale of government price supports, averaging about 75 per cent of parity for six basic crops—wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts and tobacco.

Southern senators started a ruckus by introducing a clause to give tobacco a special price support position. Senator Aiken, Vermont Republican, was floor-manager for the long-range project, and he literally tore into the large number of Democrats supporting the amendment for failing to back up President Truman, who had asked for long-range farm legislation.

## G.O.P. Going New Deal?

Over on the House side, Representative John McCormack, Democratic House minority leader, twitted the G.O.P. for becoming converted and "favoring strictly New Deal legislation."

Observers described the House action in giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to maintain present price levels as "giving the Administration a virtual blank check to keep prices high."

"The title of this bill," according to Representative Ellsworth Buck, New York Republican, "ought to be 'to guarantee that the high cost of living will not come down for two years and for no other purpose'."

Backers of the House bill argue that it is actually a defence for the American consumer. "If we do not have these support prices," said Representative Ross Rizley, Oklahoma Republican, "the farmer will not be able to produce and there will be such a scarcity of food that I hesitate to say how high the prices might go."

President Truman warned Western audiences that there was danger of a "farm depression" unless Congress enacted a farm price support program before adjournment.

In a message to Congress, the President had asked for a flexible price support system for farm products; soil conservation; improved marketing and distribution facilities; and aid for the farmers in meeting other problems such as medical facilities, housing, roads and electricity.

Mr. Truman would like to see the farm cooperatives strengthened. He pointed out that they were under heavy fire during the past session due to "selfishness or lack of foresight."

Noting that the price support program dies in December, the president said: "For the benefit of farmers and of the whole nation, we need price support legislation which will assure reasonable stability of farm income, while encouraging desirable adjustment of production.

American agriculture is today prospering. My Iowa informant, who took a swing through his state recently, says that virtually everybody is "making money."

U.S. agricultural personal incomes were estimated to be 15 per cent higher in April, 1948, than in April, 1947. The peak in the general farm price index reached last January has not again been attained, and that only about one-third of the price drop of February has been made up. But production is high. The Chicago grain and meat markets are strong. Farmers expect a shortage of beef and hogs this fall and they are holding beeves for fall and winter sales. On the other hand, prices of feed and farm help are high. Farm machinery prices are up, and living costs in the country are well above what they once were.

Actually, farm support is almost a bipartisan issue. But it can be a volatile convention issue if prices continue to rise or the bottom drops out of the farm market.

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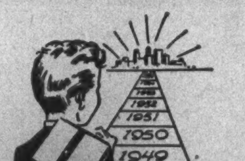

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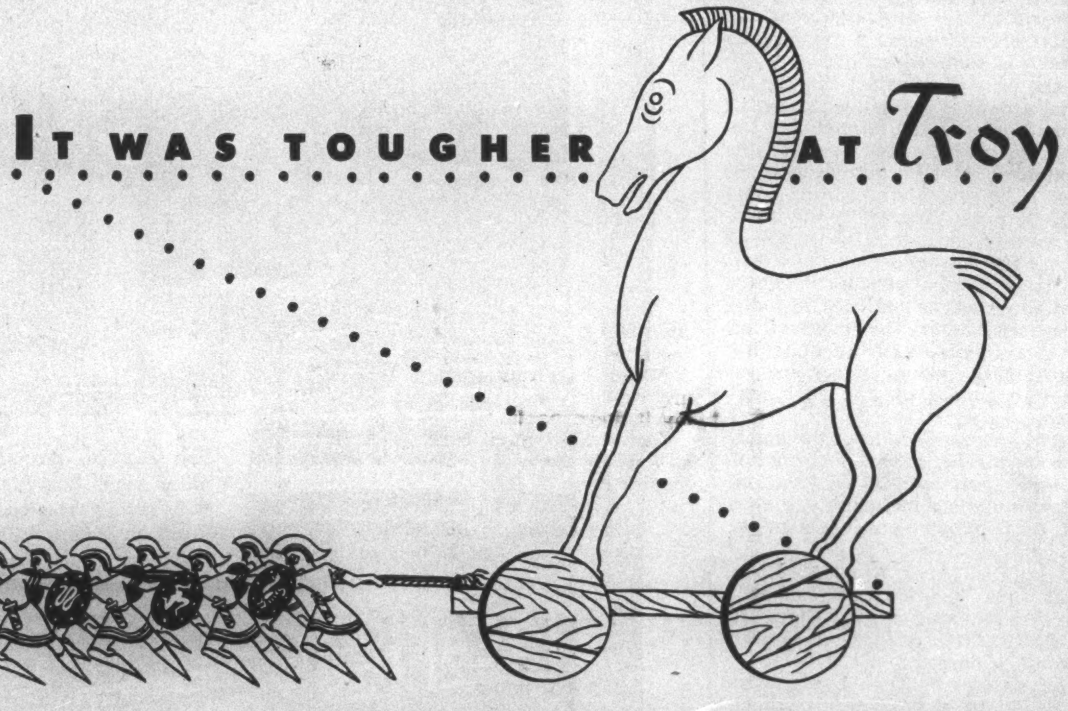
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MARITIMES LETTER

# Poor Treatment for Mentally Ill But Bright Hopes for Change

By ERNEST BUCKLER

*Bridgetown, N.S.*

WHEN Hollywood completes its present schizophrenic cycle, it can send any psychiatrists it has left over to the Maritimes. Preferably Ingrid Bergman, of course; but with our need so great we can't afford to be fussy. The belief is mistaken that in populations largely rural, few people know a divided personality from a split-rail fence. We grow complexes as big and as plentiful as they come. Even alcoholism has an incidence percentage that can hold its own with any province. Yet there is no provision whatever for treatment of the alcoholic as such. The general hospitals are equipped to do nothing subtler for him in the way of rehabilitation than simple dehydration before discharge.

It's no laughing matter, though. If you visit a county hospital and see the grim pot-pourri of deranged adult and mentally retarded child, the parade of faces from the frighteningly happy to the gravenly sad (including without discrimination and most haunting of all, the faces of those who "know where they are"), the smirk which any suggestion of the psychiatric couch seems automatically to evoke is soon wiped off.

In the case of physical illness, the normal attempt is to make a patient's surroundings light, cheerful, immaculate—in short, antithesis of the affliction itself. In many of these places, *reflection* of the illness could hardly be more accurate if the intention were deliberate. In many of them no further report on individual cases is sent to a provincial centre with diagnosticians qualified to judge of progress, after the original on entry. And in most cases of indigents in the county homes, there are no descriptive papers of any sort sent anywhere ever. Often they are housed in another section of the building for the insane, so that there is not much more than nominal segregation, and their numbers include many who might be employed on farms or at other jobs.

Dr. Robert Jones, one of Nova Scotia's few psychiatrists, doesn't mince words about the situation. He says flatly, "It's one of which we should be ashamed."

He says that conditions in his province "certainly rank ahead of those in N.B. and P.E.I."; but by a margin impossibly very great, in view of the fact that for 2,200 people "locked up" in institutions throughout N.S., there are exactly 2 trained psychiatric social workers, no other personnel schooled in even the groundwork of psychological method, and not a single occupational therapist.

## Prison Conditions

Juvenile delinquency gets rather less attention than mustard weed. So, incidentally, do the jails. Stone walls *do* a prison make in some sections, with only knifelike slots for windows; there is no segregation to prevent the seeding of crime from the flowering crop to the as-yet-lightly-infested soil; nor is there anything to distract the rooting of it, in the creeping mildew of idle confinement. The perennially recommended central prison farm for all three provinces would be a certain blessing. But interest in it flares up only occasionally and then dies down, like the futile flames which kindle around the edge of a fire that never really catches.

Hope seems to be on the way, however, with aggressive treatment centres for mentally ill at the hub institutions, in surroundings where the atmosphere of a Poe classic will be definitely absent; the possibility of travelling clinics; and the opening of the new $3,000,000 Victoria General Hospital at Halifax. It will have a psychiatric section, as well as a department of neuro-surgery which, under the direction of Dr. Wm. Stevenson, will provide services hitherto unobtainable nearer than Montreal or the large American cities. And, of course, there are now the federal health grants.

What's needed as much as federal grants, though, is a sort of insulin shock for the *public* apathy toward mental illness, comparable to the real stir being generated over the problems of cancer and T.B.

The N.B. branch of the Canadian Cancer Society, under the presidency of Dr. Ross Flemington, has done especially fine work in its field, with a genuine earnestness so different from the mimeograph enthusiasm often evident in the standard-bearing of a currently fashionable cause. Mobile X-ray units for the detection of T.B. have been attempting to make coverage complete in all three provinces. But before the federal grants, they had little to come and go on except receipts from Christmas seals, which are disappointingly far from total.

Short of a health insurance scheme where *everyone* pays, perhaps N.B. has the best plan for treatment of T.B. Payment for hospitalization is prohibited; so that there is no distinction among patients to needle pride. This avoids the subtlest but most formidable spectre of any phase of "free" socialized welfare. You know the elements: the doctor maybe who forgets that the clinic patient is still standing on the scales, while he prolongs a jocular phone conversation; the nurse who lets go the hint of impatience which she'd inhibit automatically in a private office; the old age pension examiner who asks the applicant, with no thought of tactful circumlocution, if he *can* sign his own name; the social worker who comes to read over his agenda of family adjustments with the same sort of impersonal precision he might apply to a distribution of vegetable commodities. That infinitesimal (and often unconscious) relaxation of standard professional behavior, nothing at all really, but which causes a certain type of person to vow that he'd "die before he'd go there again."

Incidentally, in tiny Freetown, P.E.I., the people have hit on a novel device for securing medical services. They baited the new doctor with a community-built house and a cellarful of preserves. It worked beautifully.

•

For awhile there, it looked as if they *were* going to give N.S. back to the Indians. But the move to popularize bow-and-arrow hunting of deer, by lower licence fee to outsiders, was finally defeated. The S.P.C., of course, were literally aquiver.

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Meanwhile, as if that were not enough, someone was siphoning off the stuffed birds from the Provincial Museum, in perhaps the oddest larceny of Maritimes history. 155 of them were spirited away before the culprit was caught.

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# Smuts Defeated By Law Of Political Science

### By SCRUTATOR

**The defeat of General Smuts' government in South Africa is an example of the rule that war-time governments never satisfy the public when peace comes. The reasons for his defeat are not to be found in local issues.**

**Scrutator, a British political analyst, discusses the working of this "natural law" of political activity. He sets out the effect of the election of Dr. Malan on the Commonwealth and the possibility of the Nationalist labor policy being successful.**

IT would be an error to explain the result of the South African election by South African causes. It is an example of a world-wide phenomenon, so universal that in the sphere of political science it may be regarded as a natural law. Where a nation with free electoral institutions comes into a great war, the election held after the war will go against the party which was in power when the war began. The sequels to two world wars show in all the democratic countries which took part in either of them, as far as I can remember, few if any exceptions to that rule.

Contrary to what is often supposed, experience does not suggest that war in itself leads to the victory of either Left or Right. It leads to the victory of the side which was in opposition when participation in the war began.

In each of those cases current comment sought local and doctrinal explanations for what had happened; whereas a wider survey shows that it was due to a much wider cause. General Smuts, therefore, if he had won the election, would have done a remarkable thing. He would have broken a universal rule.

The rule just stated is a very weak feature—possibly the weakest—in the working of democracy based on free votes. For after a war it will nearly always, irrespective of party, be in the nation's interest to continue for a while the pre-war government; which, just because it represents continuity, is generally better qualified to restore national life quickly to normal. Instead, we get new governments in power impelled to impede that process by doing a lot of new things which they fancy themselves both authorized and pledged to do. The period following a war, when the state of any ex-belligerent nation so much resembles that of a convalescent after serious illness, is really the least favorable occasion for launching such changes.

## Three Years After

Three years after victory these reflections still apply to South Africa. Externally it confronts, as the rest of us do, a situation in which the principle that union is strength asserts itself with more cogency than ever before. South Africa is a member of the British Commonwealth and also of United Nations. The first is still partly, the second wholly, an experiment. But they are very great experiments; and without that of the British Commonwealth the isolated community of two-and-a-quarter million white people holding one of the most coveted areas of the earth's surface would be very much less secure than it is.

Now in relation both to the Commonwealth and to United Nations it has been a great gain to South Africa to be represented by a statesman like General Smuts, whose international reputation for sagacity and cooperativeness stands second to none in the world. It has been no less a gain to the British Commonwealth and the world Society.

Smuts's great qualities might well have found renewed scope in the years immediately before us, while the United Nations organization breasts the waves raised by the attitude of Russia, and the Commonwealth, augmented by the accessions of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, feels its way towards new formulations of mutual aid and common defence.

What of the new government's attitude towards these problems, and particularly towards the Commonwealth? Dr. Malan, its leader, is a Republican, and his policy regarding the Commonwealth is secession. But in his attempt to win over certain classes of the English-speaking electorate he has promised to make no major constitutional change without another consultation of the electors. He has, in fact, put the subject into cold storage for the time being, and the smallness of his majority should help to keep it there. Any harm done by him to Commonwealth interests will be negative. South Africa, under Smuts, might have been a fertile source of suggestion, of help, of wisdom for the evolving organization. Under Dr. Malan it is less likely to furnish any of these things.

## Internal Issues

But what of the internal issues? The most important is that of the natives. The Malanite policy aims to solve this by going backward and reversing as far as possible the evolution of the last seventy years. Natives are to be deprived of their present small representation (three members) in the South African Parliament, and the color line is to be enforced against them not only industrially but geographically by cooping them back inside Native Reserves.

The policy raises the greatest difficulties, and was not long ago rejected as impracticable by a fact-finding commission. Yet it seems easily popularized among white men and women, who are alarmed by the numbers and growth of the natives in their midst, and who, though each anxious to retain what native workers they require for themselves, contrive to combine with this a notion that other people's native labor could be drastically combed out and sent back to the kraals.

How much the new government will be able to do in that way seems very doubtful. But they will attempt all they can. For, so far as they have won office on an issue, it is on that issue; and failure to press it would seem to their backers a betrayal. Every path implying even the most gradual progress of the natives towards equality of opportunity will be pitilessly barred. But how can such a policy fail eventually to create among the natives a growing sense of grievance fraught with far greater dangers than those at present feared?

In other respects Dr. Malan's internal policy will naturally reflect the views of his back-veld reactionaries. It is likely to discourage industrialization and restrain the immigration of European industrial workers. In so doing it may create serious difficulties in regard to South Africa's balance of international payments, which in spite of the discoveries of new gold in the country and the influx of industrial capital seems already to justify some anxiety.

It is, of course, not for us to say who shall rule in South Africa; that was a decision for the country's own electorate. Yet one may be pardoned some regrets when a "natural law," like the one indicated above, operates to displace a great statesman.

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# A Western Policy For Germany Three Years After War's End

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT IS TRUE that we mobilized all of the resources of material and courage of this nation and fought the greatest war in our history, to defeat Germany's bid for power. But that was all over, three years ago. Just try to get anybody to think or talk seriously about it today, when it is "merely" a question of securing the fruits of that appallingly costly victory.

After all, it is summertime, and a person has to have some relief from serious thinking. There is the day-to-day pressure of high prices and taxes; and the absorbing distractions of Canadian and American politics, both in a state of great flux. I know, for it is all I can do to overcome these distractions myself, to turn to the new Battle of Germany. I hope that the reader, too, will make a small effort, for we can scarcely afford to let it go by default.

The German situation has been set a-boiling again by the publication of the Six-Power proposals for the setting up of a West German state, its economy linked to the Marshall Plan and Ruhr industry controlled by an international authority, including the six powers (the United States, Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg) and West Germany. These proposals, which constitute an "occupation statute" rather than a peace treaty, call for the maintenance of occupation forces in Germany until the peace of Europe is secured.

One may ask why such a moderate and common sense arrangement should have set the German situation to boiling again. Something had to be done. The one thing on which all western visitors to Germany agree is that things cannot go on as they are, or stagnation in Germany would defeat our efforts towards European recovery, while turning the Germans towards acceptance of Communism. The commonest saying in the Reich today is that "anything would be better than this."

## French Agitated

Yet the action which the Western powers have taken so belatedly has been seized upon — as they knew it would be—by the Soviets, to exploit furiously their propaganda line that we are the partitioners of Germany and the enemies of German unity, of which they are now the voluble defenders. And it has re-opened the whole German question in France, for a fortnight threatening the existence of the government.

Though the London proposals were a compromise which went a long way to meet the French demands, they could by no means satisfy them. Dominated naturally enough by the fixed idea that real security must be provided this time against German aggression, the French demanded that Germany be effectively divided as in pre-Bismarck days, and the Ruhr arms forge not merely controlled, but owned, managed and occupied by an international authority of the Western powers.

This is one solution for the German menace, and perhaps it would have been a good solution in 1919. But the other Western powers believed that the situation was very different today, and that new factors called for a different solution. The only speaker who presented these new factors during days of heated debate in the French Assembly was former premier Paul Reynaud. The fact that he received the best applause, from the Socialist benches around to the far Right, and probably assured the government's close victory, is an indication that many Frenchmen do recognize, in spite of the tenacity of old fears and policies, that much has changed in Europe since 1919 and even since 1940.

"There can be no possible comparison," Reynaud declared, "between the Europe of 1919 and the Europe of 1948. In 1919 both America and Russia were drawing away from a Europe where a ravaged France faced a Germany who had not one house destroyed nor a factory knocked down. Today, Germany is destroyed, cut in two. The two giants who emerged from the war are occupying her, and each is courting one half of Germany. It is no longer a Franco-German tête-a-tête, but an American-Russian one."

Reynaud went on to point out that, in the atomic age, with the new military pact of Western Union, with compulsory military service in effect in the United States, and the European Recovery Program pulling Western Europe together, France's problems were radically different from those of 1919.

## Close Vote in Paris

Even with such arguments, and their good reception, the government's acceptance of the Six-Power plan for Germany passed the Assembly by only 297 to 289. It was a notable fact for one who has just spent a week in Ottawa watching a quarter to a fifth of the members of the House of Commons carry on the nation's business, that only 5 out of 617 deputies of the French Assembly were absent when this vote was taken.

The result should be qualified by the considerations that the Communists automatically voted against a policy which the Kremlin so strongly disapproves, while the de Gaullists were committed by their leader's stern denunciation of the German plan and anxious to prove that the government no longer represents public opinion and that a new election should be called.

French apprehensions over Anglo-American policy towards Germany should not be dismissed lightly, in spite of Reynaud's logic. They feel that they were right last time, and had to pay the price of our mistakes, and would be first to pay the price if there were to be another time. They fear that the British and Americans will again aid German recovery and then pull out, without leaving a strong control over the use of German power.

## What the French Wanted

Their own recipe for controlling Germany shows a considerable confusion of thought, however. Highly intelligent French representatives with whom I have spoken in the past few days insist that they are not in favor of seeing Germany permanently divided, along the line of the Soviet Zone border, since in that case the Soviets certainly would champion German re-unification, and France would face the terrible spectre of a German-Soviet combination.

On the other hand, they wanted to see Western Germany divided into half-a-dozen separate states only very loosely linked through a federal government, which surely would stimulate a new German drive for unity. And they wanted an international ownership and control of the Ruhr so firm and complete that German workers and engineers probably would sabotage its operation and hence the recovery of their country and Western Europe.

Undoubtedly there is danger in any program which aids the recovery of Germany, when one can have no assurance whatever that the German people, who never completely shared Western moral standards and political development, are cut adrift from such standards as they had and such little democratic experience as they gained in fitful experiments since 1848, will now develop along Christian and democratic lines.

## One Safe Plan

One sure way of averting the restoration of German military power was discussed by our leaders during the war, and most foolishly broadcast, thus greatly stiffening German resistance and the hold of the Nazis. That was the Morgenthau Plan to reduce Germany to a "potato patch" by removing all heavy industries and sealing the coal mines. After doing great harm to our war policy this plan was roundly rejected by the Allied governments and peoples.

Severe as it was, to be truly Carthaginian it didn't go far enough. For that, we would have had to complete the awesome bomb damage to German cities and industry, and the enormous damage to bridges and shipping carried out by the Nazis themselves, by dynamiting what was left standing, and dispersing the German population across tthe world. There never was the slightest possibility that we would carry through such a "solution" for the German problem.

That being the case, we have been faced instead with the problem of how to permit, or aid, the Germans to safely make a living, crowded more closely than ever into a much smaller area (there are 46 millions today in just half the space which 67 millions occupied in Hitler's day), with a drastically reduced food supply, a completely disrupted economy, bombed-out cities, and lost export markets. If we cannot solve this problem with some reasonable degree of success, we can be sure that the German people will turn to Communism as the only alternative they can see at hand.

The Soviets, faced with a problem of too many Germans, might have deported 10 or 15 millions to slave labor in Russia. In our countries, keeping only half a million at forced labor, under far more humane conditions, raised a public clamor. Our public didn't go so far, however, as to urge that these half-million prisoners be allowed to stay in the West, as many of them wanted to do, to relieve the population pressure in Germany.

## Too Many Germans

Far more difficult would it have been to find admission into Western countries for the 10 or 15 millions who, it seems, are too many for Germany to support and too abundant manpower for a future German adventurer. It hasn't even been possible to find homes abroad for a million anti-German and anti-Communist D.P.'s, much less for Germans.

So there is the problem. The Germans remain packed into a reduced and ruined Reich. Under any circumstances we would have to allow them to make a living. With the Soviets actively courting German opinion, and pressing against them with their military power, and with a Soviet-German combination looming as the most dangerous threat imaginable to free Western civilization, we have been forced into an unhappy competition for German favor. You can make people accept Communism—or be silent—but you have to win them to democracy by setting a democratic example.

Circumstances assured, before the war was over, that there could be no good German settlement. That was possible only within the framework of an all-European federation, such as Churchill suggested in 1943. From our side the complete lack of policy expressed in the formula of Unconditional Surrender, and the publication of the Morgenthau Plan, tightened the Nazi grip and dampened the efforts of the German opposition, preventing a successful overthrow of Hitler before Germany was so utterly ruined as to be almost unmanageable in defeat, and giving the Soviets time to penetrate into the heart of Europe and seize a huge part of the continent.

## What Is Now Possible

From the Soviet side, the lopping-off of one-quarter of Versailles Germany assured that the Germans would never accept their new borders, while the insistence on separate occupation zones in the remainder of the Reich assured a division into a Communist and a non-Communist Germany, and in effect the advancing of the Soviet border to within 90 miles of the Rhine.

Once we accepted the zone principle and the zone borders at Yalta, and gave up our opportunity to advance to Berlin in April 1945, the chance for a single solution for Germany was gone. None of the negotiations since then have altered this basic situation a whit.

It took a year or so for our negotiators to assure themselves of this, and another year or so of continuing Soviet obstruction for our public to be convinced that no joint solution was possible—that there would be, in fact, no "peace" settlement for Germany or for Europe.

We would have to make the best possible settlement for that part of Germany which we controlled and that part of Europe which we could influence, against the persistent opposition of the Soviets and the sniping and obstruction of the Communist parties in Western Europe, in our countries and all through the world. We would have to try to make the "peace" settlement in the midst of a "cold war." The efforts of our policy-

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Girl Guide is Heroine in Landslide Tragedy

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MARY YOUNG
OF PICTON, ONTARIO,
*shows courage and presence of mind as trench cave-in buries two*

The men working on the sewer excavation were off for lunch . . . leaving the 9-foot-deep trench a perfect playground for the two small children. However, Girl Guides Mary Young and Nancy Wright, hearing the children down in the trench, decided that it was no place for games. Scrambling down quickly, they were escorting the youngsters out in single file when, suddenly, a large section of earth on one side gave way.

The Guides were trying to get the children out of the trench when the disaster occurred. Earth and rock tumbled down on top of them . . . burying Nancy and the little boy.

USES BARE HANDS

One child escaped the landslide unharmed . . . but a little boy and Nancy Wright were buried under the heavy earth. Mary Young, somehow extricated herself, pulling one foot completely out of her shoe . . . and then, seeing Nancy's fingers showing, she frantically clawed at the rock and earth until she had cleared a small space around the imprisoned girl's head. This done, she dashed to the nearest house, gave the alarm, and returned to the task of freeing her chum.

Her training standing her in good stead, Mary Young coolly extricated herself . . . and, risking a further cave-in, she clawed desperately at the earth to rescue her friend.

Unfortunately, the little boy died. But, due to Mary's quick thinking and courage, a double tragedy was averted. Nancy Wright suffered only minor injuries and shock. We are proud to pay tribute to Girl Guide Mary Young of Picton, Ontario, through the presentation of The Dow Award.

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makers, under these circumstances, ought to call for our sympathy and understanding.

They have come round to what might be termed a reduced Churchill plan: finding a settlement for the half of Germany which we control by integrating it with the half of Europe which we can influence, and aiding the whole with a far-reaching program of economic recovery. The idea, I believe, is sound. The weakness in it is that there is not a sound Western country lying beyond Germany, insulating it from Soviet pressure while the difficult process of recovery and the delicate one of democratization go forward.

Instead our half of Germany lies at the outer edge of the Western European grouping. The Soviets shout in one ear while we reason in the other. Even worse, fellow-Germans serving the Soviets, shout in the German tongue, confusing and intimidating their brethren hesitantly trying to learn Western ways and "collaborate" with such ancient enemies as the French. Truly it will be a miracle if we can carry it off.

### Remain in Berlin

As an instance, there is the Battle of Berlin, constantly intensified, which we are forced to fight with one hand whilst trying with the other to guide the plow or the lathe in Western Germany. Why not pull out of Berlin and be done with it? Observers in Germany are almost unanimous in warning that the loss of prestige throughout Germany and Europe would only make our task more difficult. There is apprehension, too, lest such a retreat unduly encourage Soviet theories of our "weakness" and lack of staying-power.

So, in the newly-found conviction that firmness is the only way to deal with the Soviets, we stay on. This involves us in some baffling maneuvers. Thus, while we were concerned when the Soviets called off the meetings of the Allied Control Council last March, since this body provided our real reason for being in Berlin, to administer jointly the former German capital, our officials are not too sure that they welcome a new Soviet bid to have the Council meet again.

They believe that this is intended merely to provide an official platform from which the Soviets can denounce the Six Power proposals for a separate West German state, proclaim us the real partitioners of Germany, and recognize the so-called "People's Congress" as the true representative of the German people in all four zones. To back up the claims of this made-to-order People's Congress, the Soviets have gathered the signatures of 94.6 per cent of the adults in their zone, as readily as they gather in 94 or 99 per cent of the votes in any territory they control.

### Not Waiting on Soviets

The preparation of this maneuver is accomplished by an ever-tighter blockade of Berlin, which is going to make it very difficult for us to stay there, and to feed the population in the Allied sectors of the city. There is still a possibility that the Soviet game is to use this pressure to force out of us a share in the administration of the Ruhr, or new talks on the establishment of a central government for Germany—sitting in Berlin, in the midst of the Soviet Zone, and with key posts in the hands of Communists "representing" the people of that zone.

We haven't gone through the last three years to agree to that, and we can't afford to run from Berlin, so we stay on in what amounts to a delaying action while we push the recovery of Western Germany and its integration into Western Europe. At least we are embarked at last on a positive German policy of our own, and are no longer waiting on Soviet moves or merely trying to answer them.

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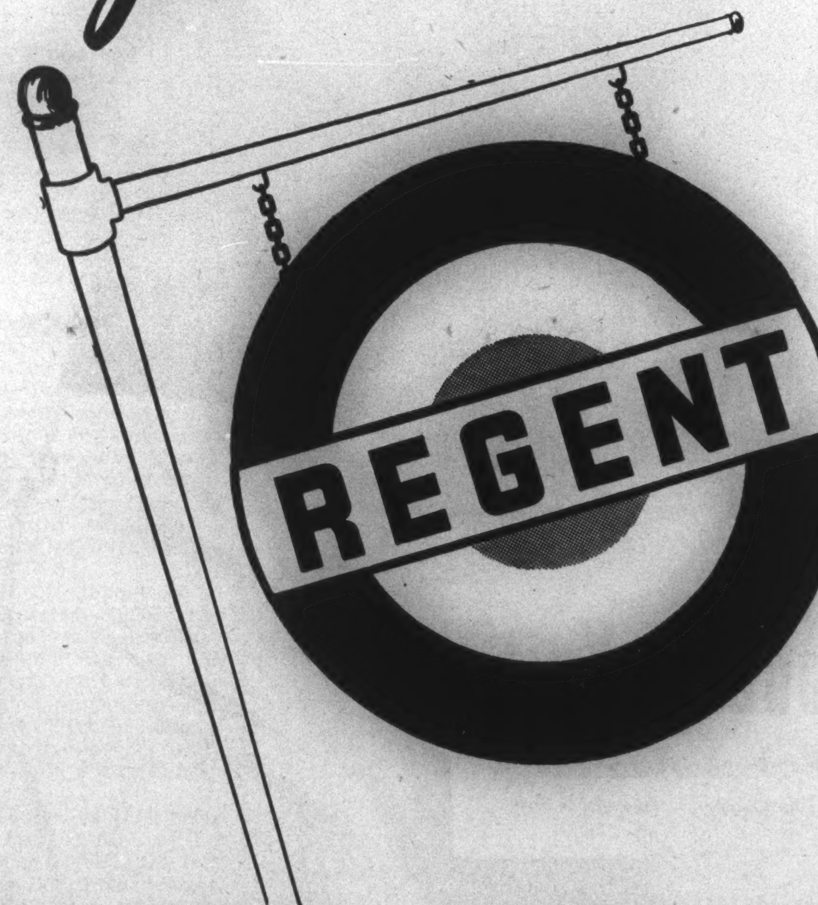

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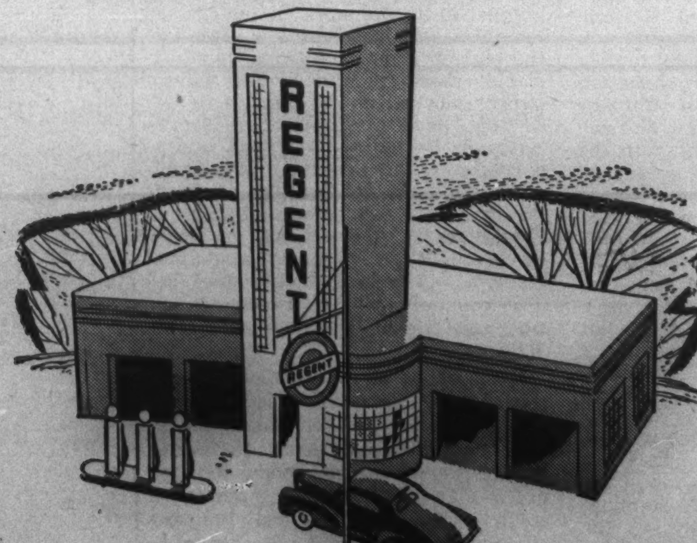

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# Life Is Far From Rosy At United Nations

By NERIN E. GUN

**An accredited correspondent with the U.N. for a chain of French, Italian, Swiss and Belgian newspapers tells how the one organization in this world that should be a model of efficiency—the United Nations—is not always organized. For instance, life in New York presents special difficulties for the staff. The methods of recruiting personnel and assigning jobs would make a conscientious business personnel manager wince.**

**The comparison between Lake Success and the Geneva Office of U.N. is all to the advantage of the latter and provides a solid argument for those who are in favor of a permanent move to Europe. The next General Assembly will meet in Paris.**

*Lake Success, New York.*

"HE WHO wishes to teach others should begin by putting his own house in order" goes a Norwegian proverb. But order does not always reign at Trygve Lie's United Nations house.

Yet, on the plane of international politics, the U.N. is experiencing growing pains, the gravity of which should not be under-estimated. But it should not be blamed too heavily, a child is not at fault if he catches cold through his parents' exposing him to a draft. The people at Lake Success cannot be held responsible for all the conflicts which beset the world. Evidently, in order to weather the crisis, the U.N. needs confidence. But if she wishes to be worthy of this confidence, so ardently sought, she should first of all prove that the Secretariat is equal to its task. Sometimes a chance observer at Lake Success is prone to doubt the competence of the machinery at Lake Success and to wonder whether the members of the United Nations "Organization" treat the great world problems with the same haphazard fashion as their internal administrative ones.

A short time ago, a session of the Economic and Social Council came to a brusque halt; documents presented by the Turkish delegation to be distributed amongst the delegates were not to be found. An alert was given to the secretariat and the typists were called in their offices and in the cafeteria (a spot where visitors sometimes have the impression that certain U.N. members pass most of their time) and have the documents retranslated and retyped. The Turkish delegate, somewhat annoyed, inquired as to the reason for the delay. Was it an act of Soviet sabotage? Not at all, the documents had been handed over to a typist in the English pool. But she had left the United Nations Organization in sudden haste to get married and naturally had forgotten to tell anyone where she had put the documents.

## Dream of Romance

As it happened, I knew the English girl. She worked for the War Liquidation Commission in Paris, her main task being to lick stamps. Her boy friend, an American soldier, had returned to Chicago without talking of marriage, and she desperately set about coming to the States by any means. She even proposed coming to work for our paper without payment. She seized the opportunity offered her by a United Nations official and was engaged as a secretary. "Who cares if they find out later that I can't do the work . . . they pay my trip . . . I am not risking anything." She was right, for thanks to United Nations "organization" she realized her dream of romance.

U.N. brides are not scarce at Lake Success. Many of these young European girls were prompt to accept the offer of a post in the Secretariat merely to have a free trip to the U.S. and look up their unfaithful G.I. boy friend, and if things didn't work out well, to find another. With U.N. the Atlantic crossing was usually more expeditious and comfortable than waiting to go through the routine of G.I. Brides.

Although the future seemed roseate when viewed from London or Paris, life seemed very grey once they arrived at Lake Success. American men had become very prudent, and the American girl, usually far better dressed, more attractive and knowing, proved dangerous competition for these girls accustomed to easy conquest with soldiers looking for a little adventure.

Life in New York had its difficulties too. The advantages offered by the United Nations, seen in their true light, became slim. The salaries which they had calculated on the French black market rate seemed enormous. But here, taking into account the cost of living, the necessity for a newcomer to renew her wardrobe, and to live without help from the family, and often to support them, the basic salary was far from sufficient. The constant reduction in the once substantial *per diem* allowance has resulted in the earnings of the personnel being far from corresponding to their hopes based on earlier promises and the expatriation allowances to which they were entitled.

## Where the Salary Goes

The average basic salary for a secretary is $50 per week. The extra emoluments compensate for the fact that they are not always paid overtime for extra hours put in. Of course, the salary is tax free. But she has to pay a minimum of $15 for her room weekly. The meals in the cafeteria (which charges exhorbitant prices, no one in the U.N. seems to have had the idea of starting up a cafeteria on a cooperative basis which would offer national dishes from member countries) cost her $10 a week. Then $2 for fares, $2 for her laundry, $10 for meals on her days off and evenings; she doesn't have much pocket money left. Yet she has to dress with taste, pay for small extras, send packages to Europe. A secretary in the French pool told me that she spends all her salary a month in advance.

Compare the conditions with that of a secretary with an equivalent post in U.N.E.S.C.O., the cultural United Nations organization in Paris. She receives $50 a week in addition to 800 francs a day for her expenses. With these 800 francs, she can live comfortably in Paris, finance the rest of her needs by selling cigarettes and other scarce commodities obtainable at the U.N.E.S.C.O. commissary, and send the entire $50 back to England to be banked.

The major part of the U.N. personnel, who came to Lake Success in good faith, wishing to serve a good cause, are penalized by these conditions. The lack of organization which characterizes the mass engagement of personnel in Europe, resulted in a feeling of discontentment which has not yet passed. The better elements complain of the low pay and of being obliged to do the work of inefficient members who are merely a drain on the budget. Even in Europe that left a bad memory. The French newspapers mocked at the method of inserting advertisements for secretaries in the *Journal Officiel* which is read solely by lawyers and government officials. In Brussels, one of the dailies is still complaining after two years of the actions of Mme Devienne Blanc of the Languages Section, who engaged personnel indiscriminately on the recommendations of friends in the League of Nations.

Even today, the internal organization of the Secretariat is strongly criticized, and these criticisms make for continual complaints in every office, every corridor, every lounge.

The manner of recruiting new personnel is superbly illogical. For example, American employees are continually being dismissed for economic reasons or because the quota

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is over-full (in principle, every country has the right to have a certain number of its nationals employed in the Secretariat, which number should not exceed the fixed quota), but an employment agency announces in the New York *Times* vacancies in the United Nations for typists. English stenographers are dismissed on the same grounds yet other English girls are engaged in Paris or Switzerland. A secretary is brought from Canada to copy English texts in London, and a Spanish typist is brought from Paris for the U.N.E.S.C.O. conference in Mexico. There is a constant to and fro between New York and Geneva; the United Nations budget for travel expenses must exceed the Marshall Plan!

## Present Employees Favored

It is extremely difficult for a serious candidate to obtain an official post in the Secretariat, as all the vacant positions are offered on priority to present employees who were mostly engaged two years ago without proper examination and without regard to a quota. Still today, thousands of candidates are still waiting for their applications for employment to be considered, but any passing tourist who arrives at Lake Success can take an examination, and if successful has a chance of obtaining the first vacant post. In any case, the examinations are open to criticism. They have to pass an intelligence test similar to that used by the U.S. Army for judging recruits. Apart from that, they limit themselves to asking the name of the Secretary General of the U.N., the capitals of two South American countries (candidates can't always reply to this, but it makes little difference) and other questions of this type.

There is also a great deal of unrest due to the inequality of conditions. In some sections, the work is a sinecure; in others they work harder than in a factory. There are some sections where the budget was calculated by the directors in such a way that they receive large salaries to the detriment of lower grade personnel. The Secretariat is generally accused of having disregarded former understandings and laxity in regularizing the position of personnel by permanent contracts. On the other hand, there are some with regular contracts who have abused their privileges: and have brought about their dismissal, in order to benefit by six months' salary and a free trip home entitled them by the break in contract.

In fact, though U.N. should set an example for the world, it does not respect any of the social privileges for which the working class has long struggled. No rights to strike, no syndical protection, unemployment insurance, and no right of unions! The socialist Trygve Lie can easily be accused of being a reactionary capitalist.

Thus the personnel of U.N. have lost much of their faith in this organization. There is too much talk of war and dissolution in the offices, between the typewriters. So if the apostles no longer believe, how can the infidels have faith?

## Too Many From League

One day, the Secretary General should envisage a drastic reform in this Secretariat. There are too many "specialists" from the defunct League of Nations, some of them nationals of countries which did not participate in the League of Nations. They have brought with them the decaying odor of the dead Geneva institution — corridor policies, prejudices and particularly diffidence and favoritism. These men who watched the League of Nations die, can hardly feel sincerely about the new organization.

What is needed in U.N. is new blood, men of action, men who have experience in facts not books. They ought to call in veterans, those who fought the war with their hands and not in an office in the capital, men who were in the camps, in bombed cities, on the fronts, in the factories.

They should call upon the elite in every country, by organizing serious examinations, where favoritism has no place. These examinations should be on a national scale, under the supervision of the government of each member state. And the general assembly should delegate a special independent commission to supervise the administrative actions of the secretariat and control budgetary abuse in particular. Lake Success should present a harmonious and dynamic synthesis of an active, enthusiastic staff derived from all member states.

The city of New York should do its part too; by offering them a home. Of course, like everyone else, the members of the secretariat are suffering from the housing shortage; an apartment is difficult to find and expensive. Communications between New York and Lake Success are slow and irregular. From a practical viewpoint, they are living in a separate state. U.N. has attempted to remedy this situation by offering, on a complicated points system, apartments in three privileged centres. One, at Great Neck, has the disadvantage of being too far from town (2 hours). The other, Peter Cooper village, is too far from Lake Success, and in any case, the management practise a severe discrimination towards intending tenants. That of Parkway Village at Jamaica is the most favorable. But the apartments are cheaply built, constructed with a negligence surprising to a European accustomed to quality and solidity, who had cherished illusions of American comfort.

New York is too big for U.N. The organization is almost suffocated by it. She also feels too isolated. The members of the Secretariat have too little contact with the population, live too much amongst themselves. It would have been far better to have offered these apartments to New Yorkers in exchange for apartments scattered over the city. Thus they would have had the opportunity of getting to know the real atmosphere of New York. In any case, it might have been wiser to house U.N. in a less large, less complex, less overwhelming American town, a town where U.N. would have been an honored guest and not merely a paying tourist—Boston, for example.

Trygve Lie seems to be of this opinion too. He has decided to hold the next General Assembly in Paris, officially because of the favorable rate of exchange. And his secret intention is to stay there indefinitely, if the experience is successful. Already the work on constructing United Nations City in Manhattan has been mysteriously slowed down, and certain organisms have been brought over to the Geneva and Paris centres, which are both functioning smoothly, with an atmosphere of terrestrial paradise.

The comparison between Lake Success and the Geneva Office of the U.N. is all to the advantage of the latter and provides a solid argument for those who are in favor of a permanent move to Europe. For the moment it is uncertain whether it is a definite project or merely a threat.

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# B.N.A. Act Is No Case For Nine Nations

### By EUGENE FORSEY

**This is the last, and in some respects the most important, of Mr. Forsey's articles on the constitutional relation between the Dominion and the provinces in regard to the disallowance power. It deals with the positions taken on this subject by such constitutional authorities as Professor W. P. M. Kennedy and Professor H. McD. Clokie.**

IN MY last article I dealt at some length with the claim of Dr. Shumiatcher, of Regina, Sask., that the power of disallowance of provincial legislation is an improper one and should never be exercised. Dr. Shumiatcher's statement of this position winds up with an impressive-looking quotation from Professor W. P. M. Kennedy: "One thing is clear. It is impossible to go on having one government disallowing the constitutional acts of an equal government without one of two results happening: the governments will cease to be equal; or provincial defiance may follow . . . to the weakening of the whole fabric of the Canadian nation."

## Provincial Rights Gone Mad

We have heard of High Toryism. This is High Grittism, the doctrine of provincial rights gone mad. In fairness to Professor Kennedy it should be said that this quotation in the context, is misleading. Dr. Shumiatcher repeatedly speaks as if any disallowance at all would have these disastrous effects. Professor Kennedy, in another essay in the same volume from which Dr. Shumiatcher quotes, is very careful to say that "if no dominion interests or policies are violated, if the legislation is constitutionally *intra vires*, then the people cannot expect redress and it ought not to be given, if such legislation appears unjust." This is very different from Dr. Shumiatcher's sweeping statements, and offers them no support whatever. None the less, it must be admitted that Professor Kennedy is one of the prominent academic personages who have lent respectability to the notion that the provinces enjoy a kind of Dominion status. What has he said on the subject, and how much is it worth?

The first thing that must be said is that several of his statements are vitiated by glaring legal and historical inaccuracies. For example, the passage just quoted speaks of the "acts" disallowed as acts of a government, when in fact they are Acts of a legislature. Second, Professor Kennedy at least once mixes up reservation and disallowance. He speaks of Sir A. A. Dorion disallowing a Manitoba Act in 1874, when the legislation in question was a reserved bill, and the single Act whose disallowance Dorion did recommend was a British Columbia Act of the same year, dealing with a totally different subject and disallowed on totally different grounds from those given for withholding assent from the Manitoba Bill. Third, Professor Kennedy says that "During the ministry of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who himself came from Dorion's cénacle . . . provincial legislation was largely free from Dominion interference;" actually, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government disallowed thirty Acts in fifteen years, the highest average for any government in Canadian history except Mackenzie's, of which both Dorion and Laurier, at different times, were members!

Professor Kennedy's constitutional theory is as shaky as his history. Again and again, he sets forth the view that the Dominion Parliament and the provincial Legislatures are "equal", though usually with some qualifying phrase. In one instance, he seeks to bolster his assertion by a quotation from the Judicial Committee in Bank of Toronto v. Lambe. Mr. Doherty, upholding the Dominion's power to disallow inequitable legislation, had also quoted that judgment, that the British North America Act "provides for the federated provinces a carefully balanced constitution, under which no one of the parts can make law for itself, except under the general control of the Governor-General." Professor Kennedy calls this a "garbled" (meaning, apparently, truncated) quotation, and says that what follows, which Mr. Doherty did not quote, is "important": "And the question they (the Judicial Committee) have to decide is, whether one body or the other has power to make a given law. If they find that on due consideration of the act a legislative power falls within section 92, it would be quite wrong of them to deny its existence because by some possibility it may be abused or may limit the range which would otherwise be open to the Dominion parliament." But the quotation strengthens Mr. Doherty's position instead of weakening it. The Judicial Committee was not primarily discussing the power of disallowance, or what might happen to provincial Acts after they were passed. It was discussing which legislative body had the power to pass Acts on certain subjects in the first place and whether, if a provincial legislature had the power, the *courts* had a right to take it away because it *might* be abused. This is totally different from the question whether, if the power properly belonging to the provincial legislature *has* been used and *has* been abused, the *Governor-General-in-Council* may properly intervene to protect public or private rights. The Judicial Committee, in the passage Mr. Doherty quoted, which alone was relevant to disallowance, was extremely careful to guard itself against the precise misinterpretation of which Professor Kennedy is guilty.

## Provinces Not Absolute

Farther on in the same essay, Professor Kennedy describes the provinces as "absolute and sovereign within their ambit, as the privy council has declared." The provinces are not absolute and sovereign, even within their ambit, and the Privy Council has never declared anything of the sort, unless "within their ambit" is taken as including a proviso about the Dominion's power to disallow and to issue Remedial Orders and pass Remedial Acts, and the Lieutenant-Governor's power, as a Dominion officer, to reserve bills. Professor Kennedy has simply wrenched the Privy Council decisions out of their context.

Professor Kennedy continues: "Provincial responsible government must assume something of a farcical nature if its constitutional legislation can be annulled by a foreign body, owing no responsibility to the people of the province and from whose decision there is no appeal." Three comments are in order on this. First, the word "constitutional" is ambiguous. It may be used in the American sense of "legally valid" or "*intra vires*", or in the British sense of "in accord with the conventions of the constitution." Professor Kennedy apparently uses it in the former sense, and does not consider that Canada's having no provincial constitutions in the American sense, no Bill of Rights, and no federal guarantee of popular and representative government in the provinces, may perhaps make a vital difference. Second, his use of the word "foreign" betrays a view of Dominion-provincial relations curiously like that of Mr. Duplessis in his famous comparison between Lieutenant-Governors and ambassadors. Third, it is not true to say that there is no appeal from the Dominion government's decision. The province can re-pass a

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disallowed Act; provinces have done so, more than once; and the Dominion Government is responsible for its actions in disallowance, as in other matters, to the Dominion parliament and the Dominion electorate, to which, accordingly, there is an appeal.

### Ambiguity

In another essay, Professor Kennedy speaks of an "opinion", which seems to approximate his own, "which holds that the provinces . . . are sovereign within their established spheres, and that a court, and *a fortiori* the Dominion cabinet, ought not to disallow a provincial Act except when it is clearly unconstitutional." Again there is the ambiguity in the word "unconstitutional", and again the loose and inaccurate statement that the provinces are "sovereign within their established spheres." The provinces are not sovereign, even within their established spheres; even within those spheres, their powers are limited by the express terms of the British North America Act, and by constitutional usage. These attempts to ram the Canadian Constitution into prefabricated terminological strait jackets are just a nuisance. The Canadian constitution, like the British, just escapes from fixed logical categories. It is, in many respects, *sui generis.*

The "*a fortiori* the Dominion cabinet" does not hold at all. The function of a court is to declare an Act *intra vires or ultra vires,* a purely judicial function. The function of the Dominion cabinet, in considering disallowance, is, at most, only in part judicial. It may be called on to declare whether an Act is *intra vires* or *ultra vires,* though its decision on this has no judicial weight, and though, in general, it would appear better to leave this to the courts, unless to do so would cause irreparable injustice or grossly disproportionate loss to private litigants, or private persons during a reference case. But the main function of the Dominion cabinet is political, in the highest sense of that word: to decide what is a "Dominion interest", or a "Dominion policy"; for example, whether there is a Dominion interest in freedom of the press or the maintenance of representative and responsible government, or whether preservation of Habeas Corpus is a Dominion policy. If an Act is clearly *ultra vires,* then there is no occasion for the Dominion cabinet to interfere, except in the special circumstances just noted.

It remains only to deal with one other academic upholder of the theory of Dominion or quasi-Dominion status for the provinces, Professor H. McD. Clokie. Professor Clokie, however, sings *piano* where Professor Kennedy sings *forte* and Dr. Shumiatcher and Mr. Duplessis *fortissimo*; and he is not always consistent. At one point he says: "Since 1882 it has been agreed that it is contrary to the principles of ministerial responsibility within the province for a lieutenant-governor to reserve bills unless instructed to do so by the Dominion ministers." Two sentences farther on, after noting that there have been only ten reservations since 1900, he says: "There is ground for thinking that it is as incompatible with provincial responsible government for a lieutenant-governor to be instructed to act contrary to the advice of his provincial ministers, as it was for the Governor General to be instructed by British ministries to disregard his Canadian advisers." Eight pages after that, he says flatly: "The conventions of responsible government make it as unconstitutional for the Dominion government to instruct the Governor General." The first statement should be qualified to allow for the fact that in 1937 the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta reserved three bills without Dominion instructions. The other two statements are without any ground, unless one assumes that the provinces do enjoy Dominion, or quasi-Dominion status, which, on the facts as set forth in the British North America Act and eighty years of constitutional practice, they plainly do not.

### United Canadian Nation

It is, of course, perfectly open to anyone to argue that our present constitution is defective in this respect, and ought to be changed to make Canada not one nation, but nine autonomous states, "with merely a point of authority connecting us to a limited extent." It is not open to anyone to invoke the authority of the British North America Act, the Fathers of Confederaton or even the Judicial Committee for assertions that that is the kind of constitution we have now, or were meant to have, still less to erect his own hopes or wishes into constitutional principles and seek to mould our institutions nearer to his heart's desire by patently untrue statements. If battle is to be joined, let it be on the basis of facts, and arguments with some solid foundation. Then those who share the Fathers' vision of a united Canadian nation, one people not nine, will be able to defend it, and those who do not share it will be able to attack it, in the open, not under a series of smoke-screens.

• •

## METEOR

THE sky was velvet, thickly sewn
With silver. The boy walked alone,
Conscious of stars. Above his head
Spun a new wonder, gold and red—
A meteor. His whole heart shook,
Seeing such beauty fall; eyes took
A hint of grief, almost, as if
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A sudden wariness of night,
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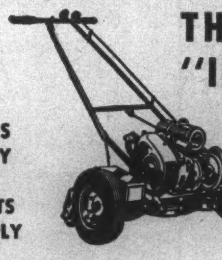

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# Pollen-Dodging No Joke To Hay Fever Victims

**By ROBERT LITTLE and BERNARD RAYMUND**

**Folks sneezing and wheezing during the spring and summer when pollen fills the air have been objects of sympathy, but few of us realize that they are the victims of a serious affection.**

**Robert P. Little, M.D. and Bernard Raymund, Ph. D. who have been particularly concerned with hay fever, outline the facts of this affliction. They suggest that getting away from it all is the best solution.**

THOUGH hay fever is best known as the disease of the August comic-strip, it is actually a serious affection, and may bring serious complications. The worst of these is asthma; but there also results chronic engorgement of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages. Contrary to popular impression the condition abundantly deserves the attention of medical science.

According to Dr. Harry L. Alexander of the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, the first physician to give serious study to hay fever and related allergies was Dr. Blackley of England, himself a sufferer from the disease. In 1866 he published a book dealing with his observations. Dr. Blackley's first discovery was that when he walked through a field of timothy in bloom he invariably suffered an attack. Further, timothy pollen preserved in a stoppered vial would bring on an attack when inhaled, no matter what the season of the year. When timothy pollen was rubbed into a scratch on the skin it produced a red wheal, similar in all respects to hives. Significantly this reaction did not occur in response to other pollens, nor did other individuals not subject to hay fever respond to timothy pollen. It can be claimed that Dr. Blackley invented the skin test for allergy.

Unfortunately, Dr. Blackley's contemporaries largely ignored his discoveries. His book went unnoticed, is at the present writing often unobtainable even from large medical reference libraries. Hay-fever did not attain respectability until 1916 when many of Dr. Blackley's facts were rediscovered.

Perhaps one explanation for this neglect, if not even professional ridicule, was that the cause of hay fever was still in dispute. Tests for sensitivity to pollens and other substances had not been developed. Furthermore, hay-fever and related allergies are exceedingly prevalent among patients judged to be neurotic. This is not to say that all hay-fever victims are mental cases, but the association between the two for many years was such as to deprive the disease of the study it merited. The classical anecdote is related of the woman sensitive to roses (in itself uncommon) who began sneezing when paper roses were brought into the room. Even the discovery of the specific causes and of the chemical reactions they set up in the systems of those affected has not silenced popular or even professional ribaldry.

At the present time several classes of pollens are recognized as affecting hay-fever sufferers: some people may even become sensitized to several pollens. In one case under observation by the authors the patient, in the beginning sensitive only to trees, in consequence of heavy exposure in the course of farm work, became susceptible to grass pollens and ragweed.

## The Guilty Ones

Research had definitely absolved the pollens of the showier plants from the crime of causing wide-spread hay fever. Whatever you may believe to the contrary, few people, unless in close contact, get fever from goldenrod, or apple blossoms. The "rose-cold" of our forefathers was a chimera: the roses were a fortuitous smoke-screen for the lowly and depraved grasses that bloom outrageously at the same season. Briefly stated, no bloom that depends upon insects for fertilization is an important cause of hay fever. The pollen of such plants is heavy and sticky and is not widely dispersed through the air. On the other hand, plants fertilized by wind-borne pollens, all of which are dry, astonishingly abundant and microscopic in size, cause an amount of misery in the world scarcely to be calculated.

East of the Mississippi there are three main pollens seasons. In the early spring the trees are active, and in the late spring and early summer, the grasses fill the air with pollen that can scarcely be escaped. Many farmers have reason to dread the haying season. Then from August 15 until frost the ever-present ragweeds fill the air with tons of noxious pollen, causing more suffering than all the rest combined.

If you are among the two or three per cent of the population afflicted with hay fever (the proportion is said to be increasing) the simplest manner in which you may obtain relief is by avoiding pollens. This some may do by remaining within doors during the day, if possible in a room provided with an air-conditioning unit or air-filter, by avoiding automobile travel during the season, particularly into the country.

For some, travel may provide an escape. But those sensitive to grass pollens will scarcely benefit save by going to sea or to the tropics. Ragweed may be partially avoided by a retreat to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, the Northern Muskoka region of Canada, to the White Mountains of New England or to California. However, if you go West you may acquire sensitivity to the many pollens in that region.

## Modern Immunology

Travel is, of course, not open to the great majority who must earn a living, however concentrated the barrage of pollen. To such people modern immunology offers an artificial and temporary tolerance to the specific pollens. The usual method is to begin at least three months before the season with the injection of gradually increasing doses of pollen extract at intervals of about five days. While the tolerance so built up may not be complete, it may greatly lessen the severity of the attacks. Of the multitude of treatments for the disease, this alone has stood the test of experience.

Innumerable remedies have flitted through medical literature to eventual oblivion. Most drugs are mere palliatives. It is still thought that the symptoms of hay fever are due to the release of histamine in the body, and logically it was assumed that hay fever sufferers could be immunized to histamine in the same way as to pollens—a sort of general desensitization. Such hopes now appear groundless: there is little in the known pharmacology of histamine to recommend such treatment.

However, certain anti-histamine drugs have been developed. The best known of these are: benadryl and pyribenzamune. Both drugs give considerable symptomatic relief in most cases of hay fever.

But what the sufferer from hay fever needs to remember is that repeated attacks can lead to asthma if not kept under control by preventive measures. Hay fever patients should be desensitized and whenever possible, should obtain employment in air-conditioned stores and office buildings, at least during the critical months. For those who must go out of doors in the day time, various types of dust masks are recommended. Since in many instances the pollen enters the system through the conjunctiva of the eyes, goggles equipped with side pieces, are a necessity.

Since hay fever is an hereditary condition it has long been urged that those who suffer from it should not intermarry. What they have undergone should cause them to think twice before condemning their children to a double inheritance of the malady. However, as one expert has said: "Men are not going to embrace eugenics, they are going to embrace the first likely trim-figured girl." Which, however the victim of hay fever may deplore the levity, describes the situation.

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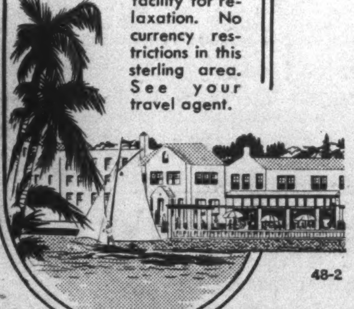

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

# Churchill's Pre-War Period Tale Is In The Grand Classic Style

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE style of Mr. Churchill is that of a man who thoroughly enjoys writing because he is a master of the art. I am confident that it was not without a certain zest that he penned even the following paragraph, the last but one of this, the first volume of his record of the Second World War—"The Gathering Storm" (Thomas Allen, $6): "Thus, then, on the night of the tenth of May, at the outset of this mighty battle, I acquired the chief power in the State, which henceforth I wielded in ever-growing measure for five years and three months of world war, at the end of which time, all our enemies having surrendered unconditionally or being about to do so, I was immediately dismissed by the British electorate from all further conduct of their affairs." That is not the writing of a man nursing a grievance; it is the writing of a man with a perfect sense of dramatic irony and a perfect skill at expressing it, and I am sure that after he had written it Mr. Churchill said, quite probably out loud, "Aha! That's telling them!"

There is in the whole 667 pages of this book no suggestion of either complaint or conceit, and yet the whole book is a record of the author's own deeds and experiences. It is written, as he himself tells us, in the manner of a volume by Defoe, "in which the author hangs the chronicle and discussion of great military and political events upon the thread of the personal experiences of an individual". It is absolutely devastating in its exposure of the weakness of intellect and of character which caused Mr. Neville Chamberlain and even more Mr. Baldwin to permit the development of the situation which made inevitable what Mr. Roosevelt once called, and Mr. Churchill still considers, "The Unnecessary War". Yet there is no unfriendliness towards Mr. Chamberlain, and every evidence, so far as concerns the short period when the two men worked together, of the most perfect loyalty to him.

There are occasional flashes of contempt, such as the reference to the Oxford Union resolution "that this House refuses to fight for King and country", passed "under the inspiration of a Mr. Joad", and that to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald when, having severed himself amid the utmost bitterness on both sides from the party he had created, "he brooded supinely at the head of an Administration which, though nominally National, was in fact overwhelmingly Conservative". But the general attitude throughout is that of regarding the men who allowed the storm to gather, along with the men who sought to stay it, as puppets, well-meaning within their lights, in the hand of a Destiny which was preparing to pass mankind through the furnace of an agonizing war.

## Fidelity to Convictions

It cannot be said that Mr. Churchill exhibits any great confidence in the wisdom of the electoral masses. He is inclined to speak of Parliament as if it were a self-sustaining body and did not have to get itself elected from time to time, and for the conduct of men who, like Baldwin in the rearmament matter, fail to do what they know to be their duty to the country because they are afraid of being defeated he has nothing but scorn. He is perfectly aware that government, particularly in a time of crisis, is a job for experts, and he knows that he himself is an expert and has no intention of allowing his expert knowledge to be overruled by the opinions of Jones, Brown and Robinson however numerous. That is why he was in the outer courts of government for so long and was returned to them so promptly; yet it was that very quality of inflexible fidelity to his convictions when once formulated upon full study of the evidence which made him so perfect a leader in the hour of crisis.

In a really dangerous war it is wrong to pay too much attention to what the voters want, and the voters know it. (The war was never sufficiently dangerous for Canada to allow this principle to come into effect, save perhaps at the moment of Col. Ralston's resignation. Mr. Churchill himself makes a revealing remark about the comparative non-plasticity of the electorates in the Dominions when commenting on the obstacles to his plan to seize Narvik before the Germans got there. The ninth and final obstacle was that "The Dominions and their consciences have to be squared, they not having gone through the process by which opinion has advanced at home." They had not indeed!)

## Literary Exporter

It must not be supposed that even in the period covered by the first part of this volume, though Churchill was out of power, he was ever out of touch. There is a system of relationships in British politics, which might well be more extensively copied in our Canadian politics, and which sees to it that prominent personages not in office are kept constantly informed and consulted; and Churchill was more and more informed and consulted, as the international situation became worse. So he was, by reason purely of his character and the status which that character had brought him, at the very core of all the events of which he writes; and it is an extraordinary and most happy accident that the man who could exercise this power was also a man with all the instinct and the skill to write fascinatingly about what he did with it.

## Never Out of Touch

It is hard to think of any front-rank statesman in history who could equal him in this respect. Lincoln could on occasion achieve the noblest heights of expression, but his forte was the oratorical rather than the literary, and his training was that of the courts rather than the study. Churchill made his living with his pen during a great part of his lifetime, and is certainly making a very excellent one now, with his reputed contract for a million words at a million dollars—and adding very usefully to his country's invisible exports to the dollar countries by doing so.

An interesting thing about his style is that it is exactly the kind of thing which tempts teachers and professors to use its finest products as examples to be converted into Latin by hapless students of that language. Mr. Churchill, as we know from his earlier memoirs, never studied Latin, and rejoices in the fact that because of his supposed incapacity for languages he was compelled to take the course in English composition three times. The result simply proves that it is not necessary to read Tacitus in the original in order to write like Tacitus.

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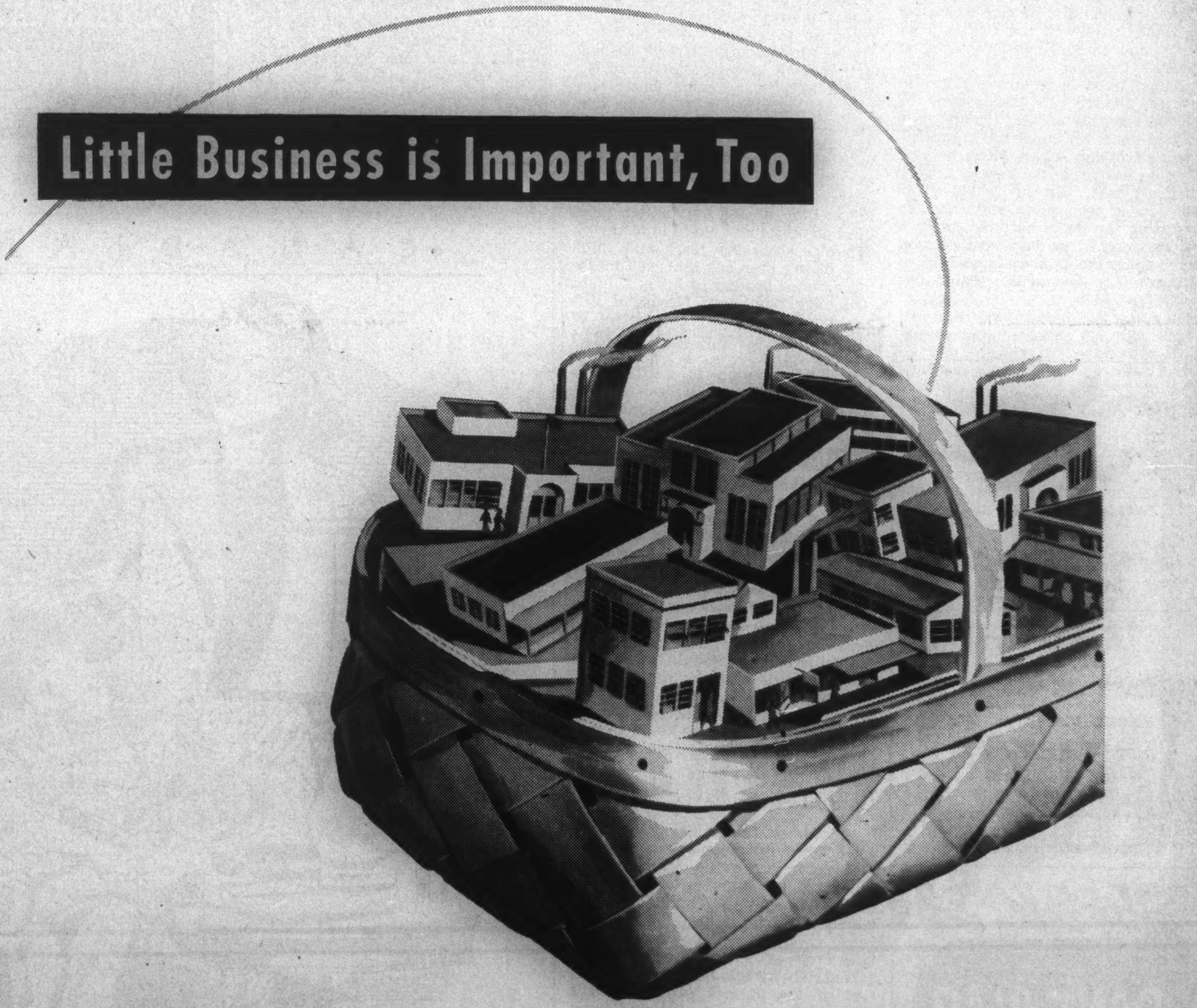

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# Chamberlain Wanted Halifax But Churchill Got the Job

By J. A. STEVENSON

*This week sees the publication of the first volume of Winston Churchill's memoirs of World War II. Inevitably a large portion of it is devoted to the "tragic figure" of that Prime Minister of England whom Churchill succeeded. In an important passage Churchill quotes Keith Feiling, Chamberlain's definitive biographer. The Churchill work is reviewed by the Editor-in-Chief of this journal on page 21; in order that its readers may have the complete picture* SATURDAY NIGHT *herewith presents an appreciation of the Feiling biography.*

THE LIFE OF NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN—by Keith Feiling—*Macmillan*—$5.

IF EVER a politician needed a defender before the bar of history, it is that tragic figure, Neville Chamberlain, and Keith Feiling, who incidentally taught history in the University of Toronto some forty years ago, has many qualifications for undertaking this role as his official biographer. He has been for many years a successful tutor of history at Oxford University, he has written a readable history of the British Tory party and an excellent biography of George Canning, one of its most famous lights. In essence his current work is an elaborate apologia for the political record of Mr. Chamberlain rather than an impartial appraisement of it and it can fairly be said that he has made the best of a very difficult task. But he would probably have been more successful in restoring the badly battered prestige of his hero, if he had recalled and acted upon the famous injunction of Cromwell to the artist "Paint me, warts and all".

Neville Chamberlain was born on March 18, 1869, in Birmingham with, politically speaking, a silver spoon in his mouth, because he was the youngest son of Joseph Chamberlain, who was then about to retire from business and begin his great dual career in politics.

The failure of a Bahamas business venture of his father's, which was no fault of his, brought him home to Birmingham, where he became a successful executive of two prosperous manufacturing companies and, following the example of his father, took an active part in municipal politics. His energetic career as a reforming Alderman and Lord Mayor was probably the happiest chapter in his public life and won him a nationwide reputation as a first-rate administrator with a progressive outlook. It looked as if Old Joe was right in his appraisement that his younger son had more real capacity for public life than the rather pedantic and colorless Austen.

## Unhappy Debut

But his debut on the stage of national politics was not happy, for, when he joined the Coalition Ministry of Lloyd-George in 1918 as head of the newly created Ministry of National Service, he soon found himself at loggerheads with the dynamic little Welshman, for whom he acquired a lasting hatred, as well as with the War Office and the Admiralty and resigned inside two years with an aroma of failure clinging to him. He felt very bitter about his experience and wrote in his diary, "Then I grind my teeth and think if it hadn't been for that well-meaning damned brother of mine, I might still have been Lord Mayor of Birmingham, practically in control of the town and about to enter my third year of office."

A determination to retrieve his failure kept him in politics and in the postwar Parliaments he made his mark so rapidly that in 1923 Bonar Law, after giving him a spell as Postmaster-General, brought him into the Cabinet as Minister of Health. Swift elevation to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer followed when Baldwin reorganized the Cabinet. In this role which he retained until 1924 and resumed in 1931 he was a competent steward of the nation's finances. A stronger character than either Ramsay MacDonald whom he despised or Baldwin whose laziness he deplored, he became after 1931 the dominating figure in the Coalition Ministry and, when the weary Baldwin retired to a peerage and his beloved pigs in 1937, his claim to succeed him as Prime Minister was unchallenged.

## Control Passes

In calmer times he might have gone down in history as a progressive reformer of the type of Peel, but from the start he had to give all his energies to grappling with a welter of grim international problems, created by the growth of an evil crop of Fascist regimes. Unfortunately by this time the real control of the policies of the British Conservative party, had passed from the hands of its aristocratic elements, who had some sense of British responsibilities and traditions, into those of the London financiers and the Midland industrialists, who were primarily concerned with profits and dividends. Chamberlain had scant sympathy with their outlook upon domestic problems but he accepted their misguided thesis that a precious pair of villains, Hitler and Mussolini, were staunch bulwarks of the established social and economic order of western Europe against the dreadful menace of Russian Bolshevism.

Writing on the strength of this thesis some of the most shameful chapters in British history, Chamberlain and his colleagues proceeded to try and buy off the evil dictators at the expense of weak helpless peoples like the Chinese, the Ethiopians, the Spanish Republicans and the Czechs. Mr. Feiling's version of this sorry story is highly colored by his attempts to justify the calamitous policy of appeasement, which culminated in the humiliating pact of Munich. He rests his case for the major contribution of Chamberlain to it on two main grounds. Firstly his poignant memory of the terrible human sacrifice of the first world war had made him as convinced a pacifist as the Laborite, George Lansbury and he felt that he must at all costs avert its repetition. The second excuse, namely that at the time of Munich the military situation was so heavily weighted in Germany's favor that no alternative but to play for time was possible, is arguable but nothing to be proud of. The pass was sold long before Munich, when the government in which Chamberlain was a commanding figure, rejected the proposals of Mr. Stimson for vigorous cooperation with the United States in checking Japanese aggression against China. Nor can the claim that Chamberlain used the year of grace bought at Munich to arouse the British people to a sense of urgency about their peril and undertake an adequate program of rearmament be admitted. In May, 1940, the hostile votes of a group of young Conservative members, who, having become so disgusted with the inadequate equipment of the British army and the bungling of the Norwegian expedition that they got special leave from their regiments to attend Parliament, played a large part in Chamberlain's downfall and the Battle of Britain showed how perilously narrow was the margin between salvation and fatal defeat.

Mr. Feiling proves that Chamberlain, who had the honesty to admit that his horror of war unfitted him to be a successful War Minister, behaved after his resignation with commendable dignity. Refusing an offer of the Garter from Churchill, he aligned the still suspicious Conservative party behind his successor and served loyally in a subordinate office. But only for a few months as he was a stricken man, whose blasted hopes caused a sudden failure of his health beyond recovery, and when he died in November, 1940 he was probably glad to escape from contemplation of the bloodshed and devastation then submerging the world.

## The Limited View

The book offers self-revealing proofs of the limitations of his equipment for his onerous responsibilities. His judgment of affairs and men was often very faulty. A few weeks before the Battle of Britain he was writing "I would rather have Halifax succeed me than Winston" and after the German conquest of Norway he saw fit to proclaim that Hitler "had missed the bus". He was completely ignorant about conditions in the United States and the temper of its people and laid down the doctrine, "It is always best to count upon nothing from the Americans but words". Apparently he placed implicit confidence in second-rate politicians like Lord Swinton and incompetent diplomatists like Sir Nevile Henderson, while about Italy he preferred his Fascist-minded sister-in-law Lady (Austen) Chamberlain as a counsellor over his own Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden. Mr. Feiling's book is a useful contribution to the history of Britain but it will not avail to upset the famous verdict of a much abler Tory statesman, Lord Birkenhead that "Neville is just a good Mayor for Birmingham in a lean year."

Mr. Chamberlain visited Canada twice, first in 1922 as a private traveller and secondly as a leading member of the British delegation to the famous Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932 and extracts from his letters and diaries written on the latter occasion reveal how near that gathering came to complete shipwreck. According to Mr.

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Feiling the British delegation went home a "weary disenchanted body" and for Chamberlain who found at one time "the sense of disunity" becoming "oppressive", the only consolation was that the meeting had helped to "stop the rot" of the disintegration of the Commonwealth. He made no secret in his diary about his disillusionment with his fellow-Imperialist, Lord Bennett, lamenting that "full of high Imperial sentiments, he has done little to put them into practice." Indeed other letters disclose that he had much more community of spirit with Mr. Mackenzie King, who seems to have favored him at intervals with eulogies of his policies.

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By B. K. SANDWELL

TRUTHFULLY YOURS — by Angeline Hango—*Oxford*—$3.00.

THERE is no end to the surprises that come to us these days from French Canada. This book was written in English; that need surprise no-one, since there are plenty of French Canadians perfectly capable of writing excellent English. But it is French Canadian to the marrow, and yet a new kind of French Canadian, a gay, light-hearted and at the same time deeply sympathetic kind, a kind which can see the humour of life in a poverty-ridden family, with an amiable but drunken father, with a capable but ambitious mother resorting to every conceivable shift to have her two daughters appear richer and more important than they are. It won a $500 award in the Oxford-Crowell competition last year, and richly deserves it.

It is so realistic, in the best sense, that until I went back to the dedication, following the title-page, (which I skipped when I began it) and read "To my mother, who resembles Maman only in her devotion to her children, this book is dedicated with love," I was fully convinced that it was an almost photographic study of Angeline's home life, and I doubt if I shall ever get rid of a certain worry I felt all through the reading, about whether the book would ever come to Maman's knowledge and what she would think if it did. I did not like to hope that she was dead, but it seemed legitimate to think that a lifetime as a seamstress might have so affected her eyes that she could not read. And now she isn't Angeline's mother at all.

ANGELINE HANGO

If ever the habit of fibbing was justified it certainly was in the case of the supposed autobiographer of this book. I say "supposed" because if mother was not Maman, then Angeline Hango (née Bleuets) cannot have been completely Angeline, if you get what I mean. The subject of the book is the embarrassment of a sensitive young girl in the circumstances of ill-concealed poverty and struggle which I have sketched, and the snobbish cruelty of those around her which led her to give her imagination too free a play. The underlying note of courage, honesty and humor is most charming.

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## Three-Ring Show

By THADDEUS KAY

GUS THE GREAT—by Thomas W. Duncan—*Longmans, Green*—$4.00.

IT IS a fair guess that in the ten years it is alleged to have taken the author to deliver himself of this masterpiece he spent many a long afternoon recovering from writer's cramp and watching the magic screen. The book is practically a shooting script as it stands.

The hero, Augustus H. Burgoyne, is born to a poor but honest spinster in a tiny room over a saloon, and named with admirable impartiality after the two most likely contenders for paternity honors. Mama then takes a tearful powder for Chicago and points East. Gus is raised first by his cruel uncle, the saloonkeeper, and then by the kind and understanding editor of the local weekly, who teaches him the newspaper business but not, unhappily, his own high ideals.

Gus moves to the big city, quickly gets to know the ropes, and begins to rise. He becomes engaged for business reasons to the homely daughter of the place's leading financier, but before he marries her he has a brief but torrid affair with a schoolteacher in an amusement park appropriately named Funland.

By this time, Gus has come to know an elephant called Molly and caught the circus bug, so he marries the rich man's daughter and swindles himself into a circus. What follows is pretty involved. Gus sleeps with most of his female performers, cheats and is cheated by his partner and associates, is mixed up in a murder and an attempted murder (both of which occur in a wild animal cage), loses his father-in-law by the high-dive route and his little daughter by pneumonia, and God knows what not. A dozen novels could have been made out of all this action, and should have been.

Just what all these goings-on are supposed to prove is a little obscure. It's not the rise and fall of a tycoon, because Gus never gets to be a real tycoon. It's not great tragedy, because at no time does Gus become the requisite great and tragic figure. It's not even a depicting of circus life from the inside, because the actual circus stuff is regrettably brief.

No, what we've got here is a sure best-seller and a cinch for the movies. There's nothing wrong with an author setting out to write that sort of thing. It's very popular nowadays and this is an exceptionally fine example of the species.

The author has a fascinating and virtually foolproof formula. Gus meets Captain Lasher, the lion-tamer. We get Lasher's background and history, during which the name of Marybelle Monahan crops up. So we have Marybelle's background and history. But Marybelle had parents, necessitating a brief word about them. And so on.

It's like the old Cliquot Club ginger ale bottle, with its label showing an Eskimo holding a bottle of Cliquot Club with a label showing an Eskimo holding a bottle of Cliquot Club with a label showing. . .

## Fewer And Fewer

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE FIVE ARCHES—by George Blake—*Collins*—$3.00.

JOHN Rolland Cram came back to Scotland in 1938 to retire on the savings and pension he had earned in over 30 years as a dockyard engineering superintendent on the China Coast. He could look at the five arches of the railway viaduct near the humble street of his boyhood in the northern seaport of Garvel and see a symbolical meaning. They represented the spans in his life. But the arches gave no hint of his entanglements with poor Scottish relatives who, smelling a rich uncle's money, quickly sought to tie him to their private ambitions.

Author George Blake would have had sufficient theme for a leisurely novel here—a stout character with an admixture of endearing sentiment, Scottish brusqueness and humor, and a soundly constructed plot with authentic Scottish atmosphere. But he enlarges the theme and steps up the pace. Cram becomes the prototype of a fast disappearing species — the men who have spent their lives in maintaining the Empire on the old lines. The elderly, patriotic Scot goes back to Hong Kong and in December 1939 is captured by the Japanese and tortured.

"He felt in the night wind from the sea the chill of darkness within the fifth arch. It was a queer thing that, way back in Garvel under the Scottish hills, they would never know in what circumstances of humiliation he had departed this life." But John survives his imprisonment and comes home to a family with a new understanding. Then he slips gently into the shadows of the last of the Five Arches. Those who are apt to shed a tear over the Empire's Five Arches and its disappearing John Crams will like this novel.

RKS OF DEMOCRACY

THE HOME

*"None Love Their Country But Who Love Their Home . . ." Coleridge.*

From the earliest recorded history, the motivating, dominating force in man's life has been his love of home. To protect it, and those in it, he has taken up arms, fought and died. No race or people has achieved true greatness without the blessings of the background of the home and all that it implies.

Through the ages, literature, art and music bear testimony of man's devotion to his hearth . . . it has ever been a theme to move men to tears, laughter or song. It is the real force that shapes, moulds, strengthens that character of the Canadian people.

True, the Canadian is not given to the demonstrative . . . he would be ill-at-ease were he to be asked to define that love of home. Visitors to Canada have remarked on our closely-knit home life. But, say we, that is as it should be. People of other countries may mass-worship the army or the state as the supreme force in their lives. Not for the individualistic Canadian. There is a maxim: "Every man's home is his castle." The home is the force that works silently over the land, shaping our destiny throughout our lives . . . the refuge to which we turn after the day's work . . . the haven of peace and content. In the home, man is master, father, husband and host . . . here we find that most precious of all free men's possessions: The respect and affection of our own. Here are the books we treasure . . . the pictures we treasure . . . here, we and our children bring our friends. Truly, the home is the foundation on which the character of our people is builded. Without it, we might well degenerate into a race of robots . . . without feeling, heart or principle.

We shall ever guard the home and all those in it. That is our way . . . and that it shall always be.

*No. 9 of a series on Canadian Democracy; dedicated to the people of Canada, partners in a true democracy, by*

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LONDON LETTER

# The Law's The Law In Eire But They Sometimes Readjust It

By P. O'D.

IN SPITE of its age-long reputation for lawlessness, Eire is today a remarkably law-abiding country. You have only to glance through the newspapers to be struck by the fact that there is very seldom any mention of serious crime. English residents and visitors all speak with admiration of the general honesty of the people. You hardly ever—this may strain the credulity of the reader a little—you hardly ever see anyone really drunk.

Perhaps the price of the good stuff has something to do with it, for though liquor is plentiful in Ireland it is certainly not cheap. But the fact of a noticeably high level of popular sobriety remains; and for that I can vouch personally—if a crowded market-day in Galway is to be taken as a reasonable test. This, too, in the heart of a district famous for "potheen", or "potcheen", as the natives pronounce it.

As a matter of fact, potheen is still made in the misty hills of the West Coast—with the emphasis on mist. When the weather is fine and clear, the revenue officers can too easily spot the smoke drifting up from the hidden stills. But when the hills of Connemara or Donegal are wrapped in mist, as they so often are, the moonshiners get to work—generally with their shoes off, I am told, so that in case of a surprise raid, they can slip away swiftly and silently among the rocks.

## Never Tasted Potheen

In the course of conversation with a friend in a Galway village pub—almost every grocery shop is a pub in Ireland—I happened to mention that I had never tasted potheen.

"It's pretty terrible stuff," he said, "raw and strong enough to blow the top of your head off. But I don't think you ought to go away from Connemara without having tried it. I'll see if I can get you any."

To my delighted amazement, he tackled the local policeman, who grinned broadly but didn't seem in the least surprised or offended. He was in fact full of sympathy.

"Oi'll do what Oi can fer ye," he said, "but the weather's been so foine the bhoys hasn't been makin' any. If Oi hear of any, ye'll have it. Trust me fer that!"

Apparently there wasn't any—or not more than enough for the police—for I didn't get any. I was sorry not to complete my Irish education, but it may have been a fortunate escape. Potheen probably requires special training.

The Irish may have become law-abiding, but they are certainly not bigotted about it. They seem to go on the principle that the law was made for man, not man for the law, and if it isn't a comfortable fit, then it should be adjusted—at any rate, between friends. People with legalistic minds may be shocked, but the system, or lack of system, seems to work well enough in Ireland.

## Attend Court on a Race Day?

A young friend of mine, English-born but living in Ireland, was summoned for reckless driving. What chiefly annoyed him about it was that he was due to appear in court on the day of a race-meeting that he particularly wanted to attend. So he went to the local sergeant-of-police and complained of this want of consideration. The sergeant was in entire agreement.

"What would a grand young fellow loike you be doin' in a courtroom at Ennis," he said, "and the races on at Ballinarobe? There's no sinse in it, but Oi'll put that roight."

Thereupon he called up headquarters at Ennis, and explained that the young man had gone to England for a few days, but would appear when he returned. In the sergeant's view, a fine was only a fine, a trivial matter that could be settled at any time, but a day at the races was something no young man could be expected to miss, and to insist on his doing so would be sheer tyranny. So he tempered the wind to the lamb due to be shorn.

Ireland is still a very horsey country, not merely for purposes of sport, but as the chief part of the ordinary routine of traffic. Even in cities like Dublin you see any number of old-fashioned horse-cabs competing with the very up-to-date taxis. On the country roads most of the traffic is horse-drawn. This is certainly the case in the West, where you can drive for miles and miles without meeting an automobile at all. It is a very welcome change from the car-congested roads of England.

You see horses everywhere, from thoroughbreds down to the tough little Connemara ponies that do most of the ordinary light work in the West. And hardly ever do you see a horse that doesn't look well fed and well cared for. I commented on this to a countryman, who stared at me in astonishment.

"But it's a poor sort of creature," he said, "that wouldn't take good care of his horse." To him it was just one of those things that you took for granted.

In recent times, however, a rival to the horse in the affections—or, at any rate, the attentions—of the Irish people has sprung up in the greyhound. Wherever you go you see greyhounds and young fellows exercising them, always on the leash. Hardly ever do you see a greyhound running free, and then only in a well-fenced field. The long dogs are much too valuable to risk in a country where a rabbit or a hare may leap out at any moment, and £300's worth of dog may be irreparably injured in pursuit of it. Greyhounds don't seem to have much fun.

In Ireland the breeding and training of greyhounds has risen to the dignity of a national industry, with an important bearing on Irish economy. The dogs are exported to England and the United States at prices which would have seemed fantastic a few years ago, but are now a matter of course—or coursing. They even fly special planes from the States to carry them, all fitted up to accommodate 40 or 50 at a time. Greyhounds are big business.

Just the same, the greyhound will never hold in Irish affections the sure place occupied by the horse. Greyhounds may be business, but horses are a joy for ever. Any doubts one may have about this are quickly dispelled by a visit to an Irish race-meeting. For sheer enthusiasm there is nothing else like it. Everyone comes who possibly can, by car, by cart, or on foot, no matter how, so long as they get there. And nothing is allowed to interfere—certainly nothing in the way of work.

In the middle of Galway Bay there is a ship piled high on a rock. Wrecked in a terrific gale, it was being salvaged. The salvage crew made a grand job of it, and finally got her afloat. Unfortunately, Galway Race Week occurred just then, so they anchored her, and all went off to the races.

Next day another terrific gale piled her higher than ever on the reef and broke her back. There she still lies—not as an awful warning of duty neglected, but just as a bit of bad luck. The man who told me the story said, "Shure, you couldn't expect the poor fellows to sit out there in Race Week."

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MELTING POT

# Both Ways You Lose

By J. N. HARRIS

*Montreal.*

THE law is the true embodiment of a number of things. It protects our precious heritage of this, that and the other thing. In the metropolis here it protects the liberty of certain individuals who, in communities with a less serious parking problem, might be locked away in chokey for a spell.

A chap in this city was recently gulled, rooked, and relieved of certain monies by a gentleman who shortly afterwards moved his, and some other people's, effects to the province of Ontario. Among those ardently wishing to interview the gentleman in question were a bank manager, the editor of a monthly publication (who missed a typewriter among other things) and one or two common dupes.

The usual protection of the small-time con-man is the lack of moral courage of his victim. Usually the chap doesn't want to look like a fool, and therefore never reports his losses. This seems not unreasonable when the sucker has bought a gold-brick, or allowed his own greed to get him into trouble. But when the con-man makes a straight appeal to human kindness, and bites the hand that feeds him, off at the elbow, the victim has less to be ashamed of.

In this case, the main victim went to the police; yes, even to Montreal's finest, and from there to the Quebec Provincials. He was able to present cast-iron evidence of obtaining money under false pretences, a pretty good case of fraud, and a likely case of theft. Furthermore, by a really cunning piece of detective work he was able to supply the present address of the alleged con-man.

He found out some remarkable facts. First, it would cost him $9 to get a warrant for the man's arrest. Second, to make the warrant good in Ontario, he would have to pay the expenses of a policeman who would go before an Ontario judge and have the warrant countersigned. Finally, he was warned that he might have to pay to bring the alleged malefactor back to Montreal.

He was urged by both police forces just to forget about the whole thing. After all, their revenue-producing function of hanging parking tickets on cars must come first. Then again, the man had left the city and the province. Why not just leave him?

"For fifty bucks, it isn't worth it," was the victim's conclusion, "and at that I had no hope of getting my money. I was acting in the public interest."

With which noble sentiment, he let the matter drop.

•

OUR revered sports authority, Kim McIlroy, did a nice job of defending the curve-ball against doubters and infidels, but on one argument he wandered off first base a bit too far before the pitcher started his wind-up. That was in his explanation of why a ball curves. He stated, correctly, that when a ball is spinning, one side is moving forward against the wind faster than the other, and therefore meets with more skin friction, as they say in the aircraft industry.

This, he claims, causes the ball to curve off towards the opposite side! Come, come, sir! When you drag one foot at the side of a toboggan, it doesn't turn towards the other side, and no more does a baseball.

Mr. McIlroy avoided the trap that this piece of reasoning might lead a less learned man into. That is, he did not then reason that a ball spinning clockwise, as viewed from above, will curve to the left, as it would if skin friction or wind resistance were the cause of the curve. He didn't because he knows blamed well that it curves the same way that it spins.

The reason that a ball thrown by a pitcher can be made to break sharply can be found only in a study of the principles of the gyroscope. An ordinary children's top will do as a demonstration model.

When you push a gyroscope, it does not move in the direction of the push, but at a ninety degree angle to the push. Touch a spinning top, and it doesn't move away from you, but off to one side, the side it is spinning towards. Why it does this is a secret locked in the files of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, who have found this property of the gyro a little trying when they are constructing delicate instruments for aeroplanes.

Thus, your spinning baseball becomes a gyro, and as it attains its maximum speed, it meets with increased wind resistance, head on. The gyro then moves off at ninety degrees, in the direction of the spin. Its path is then a curve caused by its forward and sideways motions going on at the same time. We seem to remember a pitcher of Mr. McIlroy's whose curve came completely around and ended up by returning to the pitcher's box. Well, that's the way he did it, with gyroscopes.

There now, that takes all the romance out of a curve, at least the kind that a pitcher throws. Sorry we haven't any angles on the other kind.

•

JUST now the difference between pure French and anglicized French has been brought home by articles on *Le Club du Bon Parler Français* in a number of publications—beg pardon, we should have said *Société*, but couldn't think whether it should be *le* or *la*. The society (that solves the problem) bombards newspapers and radio stations with postcards when they talk about *les gangsters* or *un hold-up*.

It seems there are also some serious differences between Montreal French and Paris French. Here, the driver of a calèche is called *chartier*, in Paris he can only be called *cocher*.

We heard of a Montrealer visiting in Paris who incautiously hailed such a driver as *chartier*, and drew down a terse, pithy rebuke.

*"Va donc dire à Mademoiselle ta mère qu'elle te finisse."*

Sometimes the rich beauty of the French language takes one's breath away; we're saving that one for traffic disputes with taxis, provided the drivers aren't too big.

(No, Oscar, it can't be translated into English. It just won't fit).

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THEATRE

# Anna and Camille

By LUCY VAN GOGH

ON STRICT moral grounds, we presume, there is no real difference between Camille, the nineteenth century Lady of the Camellias, and Anna Lucasta, the twentieth century prostitute of the Brooklyn waterfront. (In point of time there is almost exactly a century; the Dumas novel was written in 1848, and dramatized in 1849.) There is therefore no more reason in the one case than in the other why we should not feel, as the dramatist requires us to do, that it is very wrong and sad that a woman with a career of prostitution behind her should not be permitted to marry the nice young man who loves her and live happy ever after. (In the revised and popularized "Anna Lucasta" we are required to feel that it is very nice that she does marry the young man, and personally I found that I could have more easily felt that it was sad that she couldn't.)

In the theatre there is always a sound reason why the pure young woman should become a prostitute. In the nineteenth century it was because she had T.B. In the twentieth it is because she has a tyrannical and mentally incestuous father. In Dumas she became a highly successful member of the demi-monde; in Philip Yordan's version she is a Negro and becomes attached to a very tough West Indian Negro, which I suppose goes to show how democratic the theatre has become. If I remember right Manon Lescaut, still a century earlier, was even more aristocratic than Camille, and had just as convincing reasons for "going wrong".

The fact that I have difficulty in effecting the necessary suspension of disbelief in the moral regeneration of these light ladies does not prevent me from moderately enjoying their stories when presented on the stage, and certainly did not prevent me from enjoying the brilliant type-acting of a dozen members of the Negro cast which is presenting "Anna Lucasta" at the Royal Alex. this week. I understand that the piece was originally written about an American colony of Polish Jews; it might have been more realistic in that form, but it certainly could not have been half as entertaining. The entry of the Negro into the English-language theatre is one of the most hopeful things to happen to it in my career as a dramatic critic.

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MUSIC

# The Informal Touch

By JOHN H. YOCOM

A DEBONAIR young man from England, now in Toronto for the Summer School of Church Music, sang and accompanied himself at the Royal Ontario Museum Theatre last week in a recital that bears off the palm for the year's most interesting vocal evening. Singer-composer-pianist Michael Head looks and speaks the way most Canadians imagine Englishmen look and speak. In a voice pleasantly covering the bordering areas of tenor and baritone, Head sang four groups of songs that included Elizabethan love lyrics, art songs by Grieg and Strauss, and a selection of his own popular compositions. (Boosey Hawkes have published 37 of them.)

The presentation was intimate, unconcerthall-like and sophisticated. Head put across each number with supreme ease. In a big auditorium his light voice would have dropped half-way up the middle aisle but in last week's setting it was heard by everyone right to the back in the well-filled theatre. And the effect of informal artistry was marvelously sustained. His singing was simple and singularly lyrical; articulation was crisply defined. The secret of Head's success: an over-all musical intelligence (he was equally at home, in an informal way, when he played a group of Chopin pieces to rest his voice) without being forbidding and concert-wise, and a deftness of presentation that is dramatic without in the least being theatrical.

•

Jean Dickenson, American soprano of concert and radio fame, sings at the Prom concert, Varsity Arena, July 1.

Last week's Prom guest artist was Uta Graf, a young German lyric soprano recently arrived in America from Europe. The tall, shapely, dark-haired Fraulein sang two groups of arias and three lieder by Schumann and won the audience's warmest ovations. Before starting her numbers and when receiving the applause, she had almost an amateur's shyness but once in her singing, her command of vocal musical materials — auditory richness, emotional intensity, tonal exactitude — was completely dominant. This schooled control and dramatic emphasis, best shown in Puccini's "Un Bel Di", reflected her background of work in German opera before the war. Fraulein Graf ought to make U.S. audiences perk up next season if she gets around to the right places.

The orchestra, under Spanish-Portuguese Maurice Abravanel, had a good evening too — "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, Strauss's "Don Juan", etc. Abravanel has been conductor of a fine lot of Broadway hits ("Lady in the Dark", Billy Rose's "Seven Lively Arts", "One Touch of Venus"). But our major complaint of last week is one that would take more than one touch of Abravanel to rectify. The violin section, probably because of the number of new players this season, still needs a richer mass tone. Concertmaster Hyman Goodman, who next season succeeds Eli Spivak as T.S.O. concertmaster, turns in a superb personal job but has some timid fiddlers behind him who need more persuasion.

### Summer School

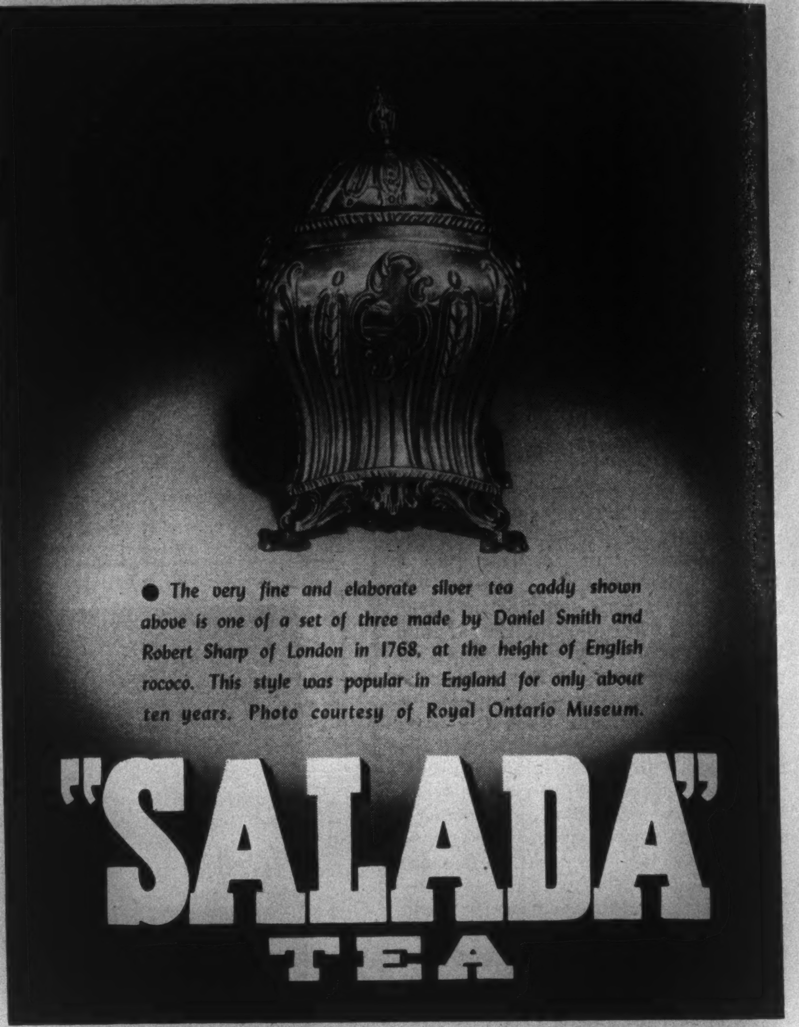
In addition to full Conservatory courses in the teaching of Piano, Voice, Theory, and Choir Training, there are many individual courses arranged during next month's Summer School which help to round out a full four weeks of special study at the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto. Among the newest of these courses is "English Diction in Speech and Song", a course of twenty lectures given by Dorothy Hill, M.A. There are both day and evening classes in "Acting and Drama Presentation" given by the noted Canadian dramatist, E. G. Sterndale Bennett. Other courses are the widely known Kelly Kirby Kindergarten course, and a short series of four lectures, "Psychology for the Music Teacher", by John J. Weatherseed. Church Music is covered by the full Conservatory course in "Choir Training" given by Eric Rollinson, and by two special courses, "Organ Accompaniment and Improvisation" by S. Drummond Wolff, and "Music of the Church" by John Cozens, the latter course having parallel classes for music directors from either Protestant or Catholic churches. The distinguished Canadian pianist, Reginald Godden, has a course on "The Craft of Technique and Improvisation" for pianists, and "The Theory of Musical Interpretation" is a course given by Ernest J. Farmer.

•

The organizing committee of the 4th International Competition for Musical Performers, to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, from Sept. 20 to Oct. 3, has just announced the jury which includes the names of 43 eminent artists from various countries under the presidency of the Swiss conductor, Henri Gagnebin, manager of the Geneva Conservatory. Applications will be received up to July 15, and blanks can be obtained from the Conservatory of Music, Geneva, Switzerland.

This competition is termed by the head of the musical section of U.N.E.S.C.O. as "one of the most important events of the life of contemporary music". Prizes total over $4,000 in categories for singing, piano, violin, flute and horn.

Last month the Kitchener-Waterloo Symphony Orchestra ended its season with a sold-out concert, Glenn Kruspe conducting. Guest-soloist was Kitchener pianist Keith Staebler, who played Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" with the orchestra. Of next season's three concerts, two will have guest artists—Frances Trump, Kitchener, and Robert Graham, the medical student-violinist of Toronto. The third concert will feature soloists from within the ranks of the orchestra. A Student Concert is also being contemplated.


● The very fine and elaborate silver tea caddy shown above is one of a set of three made by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp of London in 1768, at the height of English rococo. This style was popular in England for only about ten years. Photo courtesy of Royal Ontario Museum.

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## THE WEEK IN RADIO

# "Greenhorn" Opens Series

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE Sunday night musical comedy series got off to a rousing and riotous start with a performance of "The Gallant Greenhorn," an all-Canadian opus with music by Morris Surdin, lyrics by Ray Darby and book by Harry J. Boyle and Kimball McIlroy. The "Greenhorn," which had its première on the very first "Wednesday Night" program, turned out to be one of the funniest, liveliest and most tuneful musicals of the season.

Mr. Surdin's tunes are tolerably original and eminently singable, and Mr. Darby seems to combine the best of W. S. Gilbert and Robert Service. The story is a tongue-in-cheek melodrama about the bold, bad West and at times it is hilariously funny. The production, by Esse W. Ljungh, was spirited and both singing and acting were competent — a rare thing in musical comedy, perhaps only possible on the air. Best of all, the production proved that Canadian writers and musicians *can* succeed in a medium which, up to now, most of them have been too timorous, or too dignified, to tackle.

That the fame of "The Gallant Greenhorn" has spread beyond our own borders is evidenced by the fact that the show will in all probability be made into a movie this summer by Beacon Film Productions. C.B.C. officials have received word that the film will be made but no details as to cast or location have as yet been arranged.

•

I heard "The Rookie" under trying circumstances but I got the impression that it was a pretty inferior sequel to the "Greenhorn." Cooked up by Messrs. Surdin and McIlroy, "The Rookie" is neither very funny nor very tuneful. Perhaps the baseball diamond is less suitable than the Wild West as a locale for musical comedy. Worst of all, the author frequently descended to bathos without, apparently, being aware of it or—as was the case of the "Greenhorn"—without having the wit to make fun of it. Even the grand climax, where the hero's home-run saves the day, the game, the team and the owner's bank account, fell as flat as a ninth inning strike-out.

### Minor Triumph

Musically, the "Wednesday Night" of June 16 was a minor triumph. We had three recitals all very different in character but uniformly competent in execution. The Parlow String Quartet gave a beautifully trenchant reading of Dohnani's highly seasoned Quartet in D Flat; Frances James, Cornelius Ysselstyn and Geoffrey Waddington's orchestra illustrated, with admirable clarity, how Frederick Delius grew from a self-conscious fabricator of drawing-room songs to a composer of vast originality and charm; and, finally, Mme. Uta Graf, making her North American debut, sang a magnificent group of lieder. A memorable evening!

The C.B.C. repeated the "Wednesday Night" production of "Murder in the Cathedral" and the introductory talk on T. S. Eliot by Desmond McCarthy. This was almost the only repeat performance we've had to date and it was an excellent idea. Presumably the program planners felt fairly confident about "Murder in the Cathedral" because of its having been awarded a First Prize at the Ohio Institute for Education by Radio. They should not be bashful about repeating their best efforts; at least a third of the Wednesday Night programs are worthy of a second, or even a third, hearing. Most of the musical programs—and this applies especially to those which featured Canadian works in first performance—ought to be re-broadcast at least once.

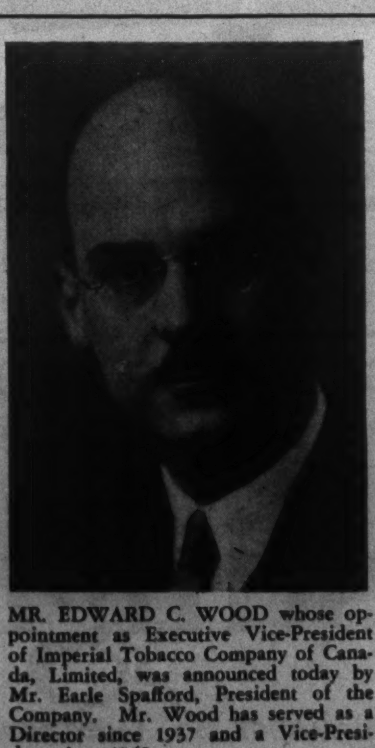
Perhaps because we have heard much better speakers in the interim or because the first excitement about the Wednesday Nights has begun to wear off and we're becoming more critical, the talk by Desmond McCarthy seemed less impressive than it did last December. On the other hand, the performance of the play itself seemed every bit as good. (It was a recording of the original broadcast.) I doubt if there has been anything on the air in the last six months that has quite measured up to the standard set by this superb production.

After two hearings I'm convinced that, while Andrew Allan and his players deserve the very highest praise for their beautiful presentation, most of the credit ought to go to Mr. Eliot for having written, all unwittingly, one of the best *radio plays* ever created. Obviously, a play written expressly for performance against the sombre and unchanging backdrop of Canterbury Cathedral will make more effective radio drama than a play which requires elaborate visual settings. So will one in which action is subordinated to ideas and whose appeal is to the intellect rather than the senses. This is why the plays of Aeschylus and Sophocles and T. S. Eliot sound so much better on the air than those of, say, Shakespeare or Rostand.

•

Every listener who harbors a suppressed desire to be a radio newscaster will have an opportunity to satisfy it at this year's Canadian National Exhibition, where the first Canadian newscasting contest will be held under the direction of the indefatigable Kate Aitken. Each contestant will be required to deliver a newscast of not less than three minutes, using only genuine, certified news, supplied by teletype right on the spot. The winner, in addition to releasing his or her suppression, will receive the handsome sum of $50, which, we take it, is considered sufficient to make it all worth while. Second, third and fourth prizes will be $40, $30 and $20 respectively. All prize winners will be invited to appear on the regular news broadcasts of Toronto radio stations and will be "entertained by the C.N.E."—which probably entails as many free rides on the ferris wheel as they want.

Entries, addressed to Mrs. Kate Aitken, Women's Director, Canadian National Exhibition, Exhibition Park, Toronto, will be accepted until August 16. It is to be hoped that these entries will be numerous. For all we know, there may be any number of people in Canada who are capable of making the news seem more cheerful and sensible than the fellows who dish it out now.



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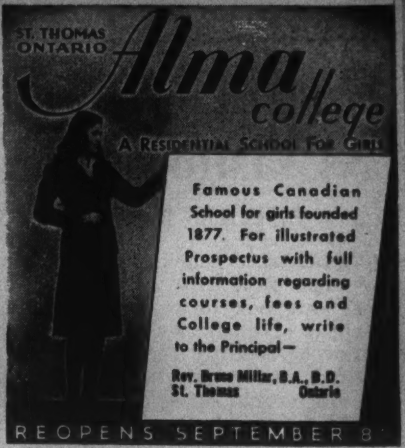

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# Right only nine times out of ten

But what about that *tenth* time? The average motorist is a little too vague about judging distance, according to a well-known public safety authority. One of the greatest causes of highway accidents is the action of the motorist who swings out to pass a car when a third vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction. If such a manoeuvre is to be successful, the co-operation of all *three* drivers is necessary. The driver with poor distance judgment may "get by" nine times out of ten . . . but the tenth time spells trouble.

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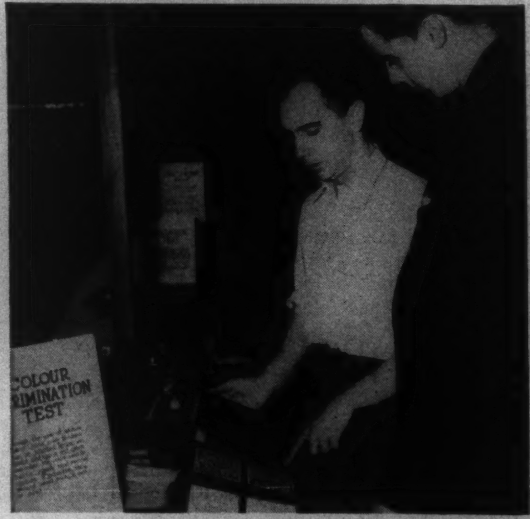

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PORTS OF CALL

# Charm of France Is Unimpaired As Visitors Again Are Welcomed

By LOUIS-JOSEPH MARLY

CANADIANS making plans for their first visit to France this year can look forward to collecting a sheaf of memories. Here are just a few as recently compiled.

No matter what the season there are the eternal snows of Mont Blanc, 15,500 feet high; Patrick's Milk Bar on the boulevard du Montparnasse in Paris; the rhythmic clump-clump of wooden sabots in the fish ports of Brittany; on chilly mornings the fire being lighted in your room by a maid in native coiffure and costume.

Today's tourist in France will also discover the celebrated unfinished bridge of Saint-Benezet, inspiration for the equally famous nursery song: "Sur le Pont d'Avignon;" in Paris, taxi drivers more daring, more deft than their New York and Chicago counterparts; small hotels where prices of rooms are regulated by their size and not by the number of occupants; the Paris "pneumatique" which assures delivery of letters to any address in the city within two hours.

## Perfume Capital

In Grasse, perfume capital of the world, the tourist will learn that more than 4,000,000 tons of flowers are crushed into oil every year and that their sweet odor can be detected for miles around; that in Paris the Metro (subway) has 100 miles of track, 331 station stops, and that a single fare costs less than a nickel; that when in full operation Paris has more than 200 bus lines; that Paris still has sidewalk showmen, sleight-of-hand artists, puppeteers and troubadours.

Other notes for a tourist's diary on France will include the information that twenty-six bridges, one a double-decker (Pont de Passy), cross the Seine and that each has a history; also that the Opera, Opera Comique and Comedie-Francaise, state-operated theatres, charge for best seats approximately what Americans pay to see first run movies; France is a country so compact it is easy to travel from east to west, north to south in overnight rail jaunts; Air France, the national airline, operates in addition to its trans-ocean connections a plane taxi service within France.

## Bouillabaisse

In Marseille, lively seaport, the traveller can taste the best bouillabaisse in the world and then visit Chateau d'If where the legendary Count of Monte Cristo was incarcerated; further down on the Riviera there's an abundance of sun all the year 'round and the gay resorts of Cannes, Nice, Antibes and Menton to be enjoyed; a couple of hours from the warmth of Nice there is skiing in Beuil, Peire-Cava and Valberg; in the Basque country visitors can view landscapes resembling those of California and New England; also watch the fiery Basque dancers and the regional sport, pelota.

Three of the largest Transatlantic express liners have resumed their companies' pre-war practice of landing passengers in French ports. The *Queen Mary* and *Queen Elizabeth* of the Cunard White Star Line will include regular stops at Cherbourg for the first time since the war, while the Holland-America Liner *Nieuw Amsterdam* has begun her new schedule of calling at the port of Havre. Hitherto these ships have not called at French ports directly, but landed their Paris-bound passengers in England or Holland, because of the inability of war-damaged French ports to handle such large liners in all weather.

The United States Liner *America* has been including Havre on its regular schedule since last year, and the Cunarder *Mauretania* has called many times at Cherbourg. The French Line's present flagship *De Grasse* has all along made Havre her home port since she re-entered service after the war. The speed in restoring these ports for transatlantic luxury liner service is a great boon to travellers, for boat trains run directly from them to Paris.

Paris has always stood first in the favor of the tourist. It owes this prestige to its monuments, its handsome thoroughfares, its riches of art, variety, its animation and spirit of continual gaiety. Paris is indeed a city of a thousand aspects, each quarter possessing its own characteristics and way of living, and the visitor quickly finds a part of the great capital entirely suited to his tastes. Should the visitor seek calm and quiet, he will find them in the Faubourg St. Germain, the Plaine Monceau, the Etoile or Passy, essentially *bourgeois* districts.

In the immediate vicinity of the capital are the Bois de Boulogne, in the west, and Bois de Vincennes, in the south-east, with their delightful

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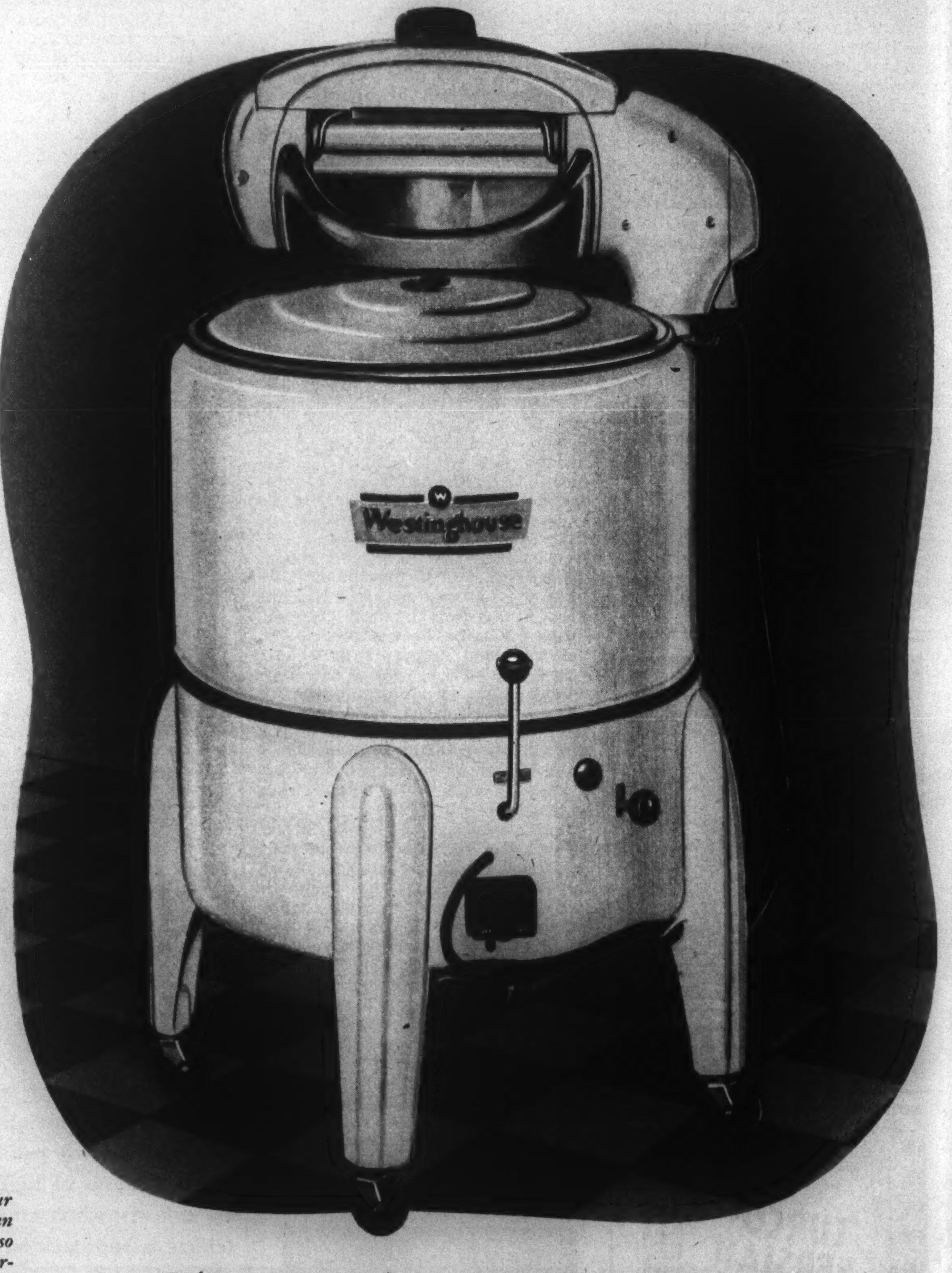

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walks, and in the very heart of Paris are the Tuileries, the Jardin du Luxembourg, and the Parc Monceau. If the visitor is going to Paris on business, he will find that the big enterprises, industrial and commercial firms, have their headquarters in the Quartier de l'Europe and the neighborhood of the Opera; finance is centred round the Bourse, the Sentier is the domain of textiles and silk, with house-furnishing in the Faubourg St. Antoine, printing in Javel and Montrouge, and the automobile and cycle industries at the Porte Maillot.

A visit to Paris would be incomplete without a visit to the environs, for few capitals can boast so many riches in their immediate vicinity, and it would not be possible to separate Paris from a region over which it has always exercised a geographical, historical, political and economic predominance.

### Hunters All

Paris, born of the waters that flow round the little island in the Seine on which it began, owed its development to the surrounding forests which attracted the first kings of France, great hunters all.

In these forests or on their edge the kings of France built their castles and palaces surrounded by harmonious parks symmetrically designed "à la française". Imitating the tradition of the Merovingians at Compiègne, of the first Capetians at Senlis, the Valois at Vincennes, Francis I built the remarkable and beautiful palace of Fontainebleau.

A hundred years later Louis XIII gave St. Germain his preference, and then Louis XIV turned Versailles from a simple hunting lodge into the stupendous palace we see today. That great monarch added to this series of splendid royal residences the Chateau of Marly, of which only the park remains with its fountains and giant trees.

The Empire continued the tradition of the monarchy. Under Napoleon I the palaces of Malmaison, St. Cloud, and Fontainebleau enjoyed new-found splendor, as did Compiègne under Napoleon III.

All round Paris splendid edifices are also to be found, born of the religious fervor of man, numberless Romanesque and Gothic cathedrals and churches and abbeys which the end of the twelfth century and the following centuries brought forth from the soil of the Ile de France.

### Balanced Expression

The immense cathedrals of St. Denis, Soissons, Meaux, the choir of Beauvais, the façade of Amiens, the measured architecture of Mantes, the splendors of sculpture and stained glass of Chartres, and the more modest but none the less beautiful churches of Montfort-l'Amaury, Triel, Vétueil, Gisors, Pontoise, St. Leu, Royaumont, Montmorency, Chaalis, St. Loup de Naud, Provins, Etampes, etc. are all in complete harmony with the surrounding landscapes and exemplify so well the spirit of France, balanced in its expression as in its tendencies. To these marvels of the Ile de France, to the grace of the small towns and villages grouped round their church spires or at the foot of the ruined tower of their once powerful suzerain, must be added the tender colorings which give to the least spot of Valois or the Valley de Chevreuse, to mention only those two, a charm all their own.

The "Ile de France", perhaps offers more attractions to motorists than any area of equal size in Europe. Nowhere is there more perfect harmony between the beauty of nature and the inventiveness of man.

Six special motor routes through the Ile de France have been laid out by the French Tourist Commission. None of these trips requires more than 160 miles of travel from Paris back to Paris. Each can be comfortably made within a day, with ample time for seeing the sights and taking photographs. Visitors who wish to explore this historic section of France can readily obtain good cars and experienced chauffeurs.

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Rocks every spoken phrase, she is a glutton
For richest gloom;
Catastrophe for her is choicest mutton,
She clouds the room
*With legends of old wars and wars to come . . .*
*Cassandra beating on a timeless drum!*

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

• •

## GO, HUNTSMAN

WITH fretful-sweet endeavor
The thrush shall still inquire
Of God the ancient riddle
When I am in the middle
Of earth with earth forever;
And still with vain desire.

No shout from yielding heaven
Ring down in vast reply
But wind and water flowing
And coming men and going
And glow nor gleam to leaven
The all-enduring "Why?"

Still truth, the cloud-borne dancer,
The fire upon the fen,
Fly on before another
Nor I nor any brother
The lordly, golden answer
Bequeath the sons of men.

Then comradely the faring
Of comrades all forlorn
Who join, ironic after,
The steel and silver laughter
I heard the dead men sharing
The day that I was born.

JOSEPH SCHULL

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FILM PARADE

# "Winter Meeting" Is Depressing Summertime Entertainment

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"I GUESS I never met a girl as bright as you," the hero of "Winter Meeting" remarks to the heroine about halfway through the film. She is a brooding withdrawn girl, with a quietly rebuking manner towards less reticent types, and up to that point she had given little indication, conversationally at least, of being particularly bright. In company, the attitude of both heroine and hero seemed to be to sit back in silence, well-bred on her part and deeply glum on his, and let other people make fools of themselves. In fact, if he hadn't won a Congressional Medal and if she hadn't had a New England ancestor painted by Copley, I doubt very much if either of them would have got invited anywhere.

Since the two shared so many aversions to their foolish fellow creatures, it might be expected that the conversation would pick up when they got alone together. It doesn't, however, and there is a great deal of conversation, most of it on a very dismal level. It seems the heroine's mother was a sociably undesirable lady whom her father, a well-to-do Unitarian minister, picked up around one of his downtown missions. When she disappeared and the father cut his throat, the daughter dedicated herself to patriotic work, poetry and misanthropy. The hero's case, though even more special, wasn't any more cheerful. He was the son of an immigrant window-cleaner and during the war he ran into adventures at sea which brought him the Congressional Medal but upset his plan of entering the priesthood.

If these recollections had been tersely dramatized in flashback, the picture might have been a little more interesting, but the director doesn't do it that way. He has the lovers talk and talk, keeping them all the while in full view of the camera, which in Bette Davis's case couldn't have been unkinder. Eventually they talk themselves clear out of the whole situation. The hero presumably reverts to his calling and the heroine, though sufficiently regenerated spiritually to pay a call on her dying mother, returns to solitude and melancholy.

Bette Davis, who can always be trusted to do her best by an honestly self-centred role, gives "Winter Meeting" whatever intensity and interest it possesses. James Davis, a newcomer, has very little chance to do much with a role that requires him to show very bad worldly manners as a sign of spiritual grace.

### New Role for Gable

The rumor has probably reached you by this time that all through "Homecoming" Clark Gable and Lana Turner address each other as "Useless" and "Snapshot". If this has acted as a deterrent, it couldn't have served a better purpose.

Clark Gable is a medical man here, with a wealthy practice and an adoring wife (Anne Baxter). Presently he goes off to war, his farewell message being that when he returns he hopes to find everything exactly as he left it, without a single lovely object in the living-room changed. The wife holds to her part of the bargain and while she is able to keep all the lovely objects at home in the right place she isn't so lucky with the lovely objects abroad, one of which turns out to be Lana Turner.

Lana is an Army nurse, and highly efficient. At least she is constantly recommended by everyone as highly efficient, while continuing to look like the sort of nurse who would keep an interested eye on the surgical interne when she ought to be counting sponges. She is also supposed to be broadly informed, with all the right ideas about war aims and world responsibility, whereas her chief surgeon (Clark Gable) is the stuffy isolationist type. So they quarrel and quarrel until suddenly they make up and in a flash are in each other's arms. However, neither the hero nor his screen writer forgets that there is still a wife waiting patiently back home. "I've resisted and resisted," he writes back bravely, which naturally doesn't reassure her a bit.

Fortunately the Battle of the Bulge comes along in time to straighten out all these marital difficulties. Movie goers who complain that Clark Gable is always Clark Gable will have a chance to see him now in a new role, rueful, upset, and considerably sobered down. I like him a lot better as Clark Gable.

•

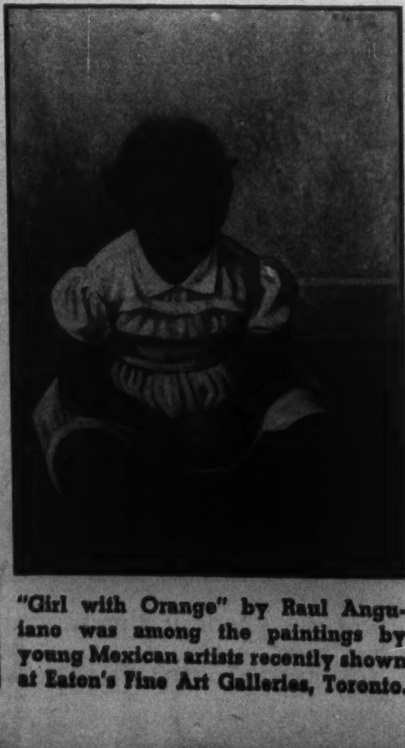
"The October Man" starring John Mills and Joan Greenwood, is a good unpretentious English thriller. The hero suffers a concussion in a bus accident and this disturbs his psyche in a fashion perhaps commoner to the screen than to actual life. So when a murder occurs in his boarding house and all the circumstantial evidence points in his direction he is as good as hanged in the minds of everyone in the house, including that of the actual criminal. The interest here is less in the plot than in the care and intelligence in direction and detail, which makes the whole story acceptable even in its least plausible moments. John Mill's excellent performance is also a great help.

•

B. F.'S DAUGHTER. The screen version of the Marquand novel, which carefully eliminates the slightly sour note in the original and leaves practically nothing else of any interest. With Barbara Stanwyck, Van Heflin.

NORTHSIDE 777. Producer Henry Hathaway's semi-factual, semi-fictional treatment is particularly effective in this story of how a Chicago reporter succeeded in saving an innocent man from life imprisonment for murder. With James Stewart.

ARCH OF TRIUMPH. Ingrid Bergman and Charles Boyer in the screen version of the Erich Maria Remarque novel of pre-war Paris. Everyone works hard to make this distinguished motion picture but the results are hardly up to the effort.



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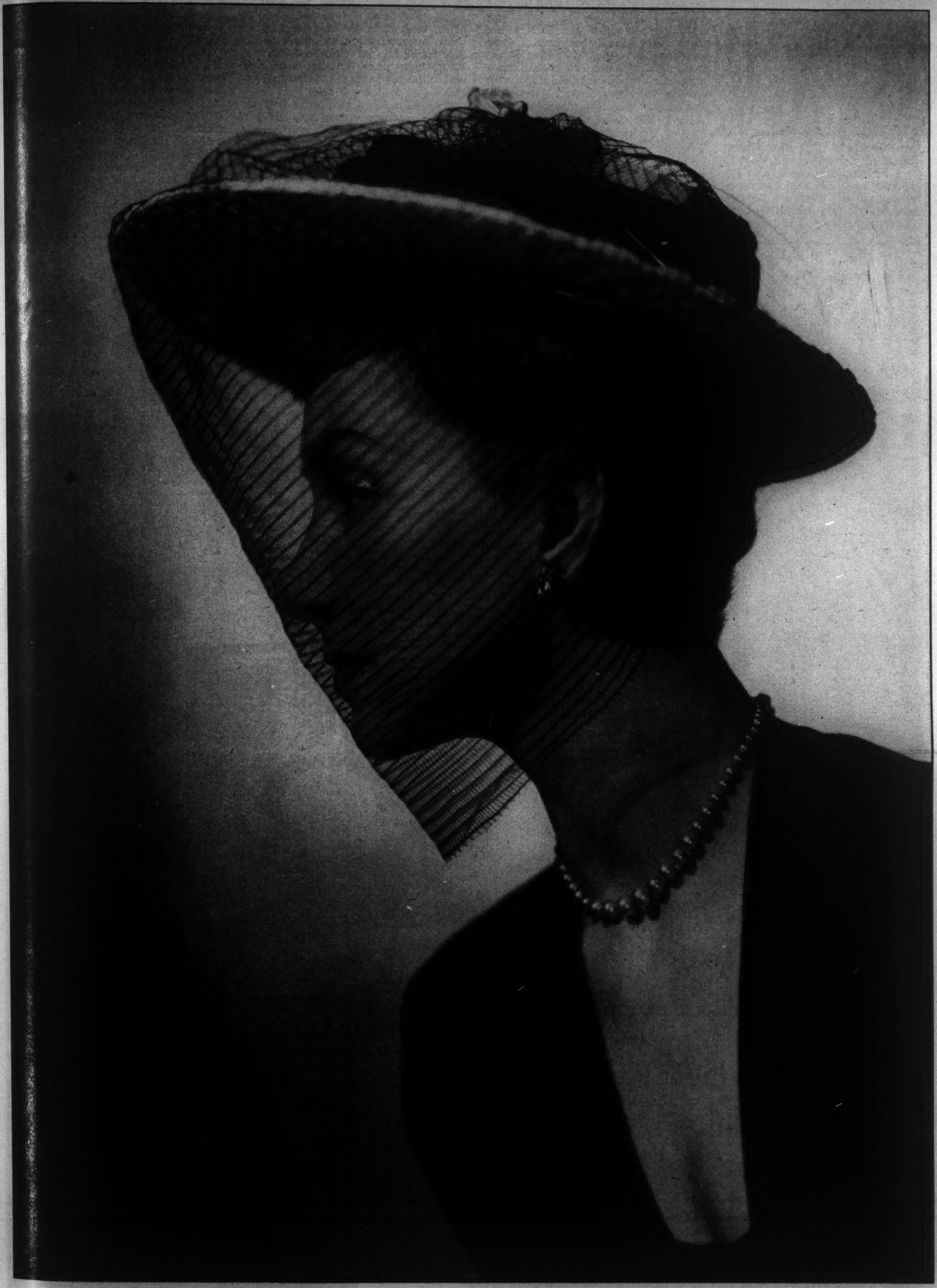

# WORLD OF WOMEN

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BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

# History Written in Silver

By EANSWYTHE ROWLEY

THE Danish men of old weren't exactly born with silver spoons in their mouths; but by the time they got around to ravaging Britain's fair isle in the Seventh Century, they wore silver spoons around their necks. Every man jack of them so carried this, his only eating implement, on a leather thong. The early Danish silver spoon was stubby of handle and round like our soup spoons . . . . and if you look about you just might find the odd one here and there in our antique shops.

In those knife-and-forkless times, each person had his own spoon but little else in the way of silver; with the exception, perhaps, of his sword hilt. About the middle of the Fifteenth Century saw an upswing in the demand for that precious metal. Families of consequence amassed plate for day-to-day use and ornament, presented it as gift and token. But even then such masterpieces were kept only for the eyes of the owners and their friends.

At last came 1902 and somebody with an inspiration. Why not borrow all this fine plate from laird and viscount, chancellor and bishop; exhibit it in one place; charge admission to the Plebs, turn the proceeds over to charity. And it was so. The place was St. James's Palace, London; the beneficiary, The Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street. That event heralded collecting as we know it . . . of the kind that may now be viewed at Hart House, Toronto, the collection of the late Viscount Lee of Fareham.

From that day forward, collectors public and private enjoyed Open Season. In spite of the fact that at various points in history a mint of England's silver had been sacrificed to the melting pots of war, untold plate remained in the country. And that is the case today . . . only today's prices are more staggering than they've ever been.

## The Four Marks

Men collect silver, we are told, for the sport of the thing. A carry-over from the stamp collecting stage, many men buy, sell, trade, replace specimens of the early silversmith's art. And I mean early. A man's trophies will be examples of mediaeval work, ancient continental and English *objets d'art*. His eye is always for fine craftsmanship. He will display his collection properly . . . museum-wise, on velvet, in cases; often in a room set apart for the purpose.

Eve's daughter, on the other hand, makes her collection "with a picture in mind", as the ad says. She has a definite purpose in life for her acquisitions. An old wine cooler, for instance, may be for the wine bottle or for gladioli on the mantel shelf, but use it she will. Her only display case is her mahogany sideboard or serving table.

The amassing of trinkets, now . . . that's another story. These she buys, not for a cabinet shelf, but for embellishment . . . as only her innate ingenuity dictates.

Although much must be imbibed when it comes to old plate, association with it brings knowledge. You will soon come to recognize its patina; something, praise be, neither scientist nor faker can simulate. Years alone bring about this subtle chemical change in color, sheen and texture.

The hand of the old craftsman shows in line and finish, attention to minute detail . . . all beyond the ken of the imitator, fortunately. You will not find it difficult to distinguish between early Georgian pierced work and Victorian rococo-ism; to weigh the merits of clean classic lines against heavily embossed mounts and scrolls. Similarly, the English designer's love of simplicity, the Frenchman's inherent refinement, will become evident as you compare them with heavy, sometimes florid, designs found mostly in European work.

The one yardstick on which you can lean heavily is the hall mark on each piece of plate. By the way, it has been explained that the connoisseur speaks of "plate" in reference to sterling silver; "Sheffield plate" to silver on copper; "Electro-plate" to modern plated ware.

It is impossible in so small a space to cover entirely the field of hall marks. I only hope that somewhere a fitting memorial has been raised to the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths who, in the Fifteenth Century made it impossible to manufacture any article of silver in England without the assayer's mark. Herein you are protected before you begin.

Look for four marks on plate. Earlier forks, ladles and the like were marked at the base of the handle; later work was stamped at the top. The town mark tells the place of manufacture. In London, the assayer used the leopard's head, crowned or uncrowned according to the period and the ruling monarch's whim. London turned out more plate than any other city in the British Isles; therefore, if it's rarity you're after, be on the *qui vive* for any of these provincial marks: the anchor, Birmingham; three-towered castle, Edinburgh; harp, Dublin; tree and bell, Glasgow; three castles, Newcastle . . . to name a few.

With a reliable authority at your elbow . . . preferably any of Sir Charles James Jackson's works . . . you will find that your mind will quickly digest these marks. What you don't memorize, you can quickly look up. And this particular specialist has listed and reproduced every known hall mark . . . an achievement which earned him his knighthood.

Next, look for the sterling mark—a lion in most cases; sometimes the figure of Britannia, signifying that period when the highest standard of sterling was in existence.

The third mark is the year letter in a shield. And here again you must memorize or look up the marks; for each cycle has its own type of letter, its own shield of certain shape.

The last mark is the initial of the maker.

Silver, like new blown flowers or a star sapphire, feeds the soul. No other hobby quite equals this one; nor will a lifetime of association teach all there is to know about the world's great silversmiths and the beauty they created.

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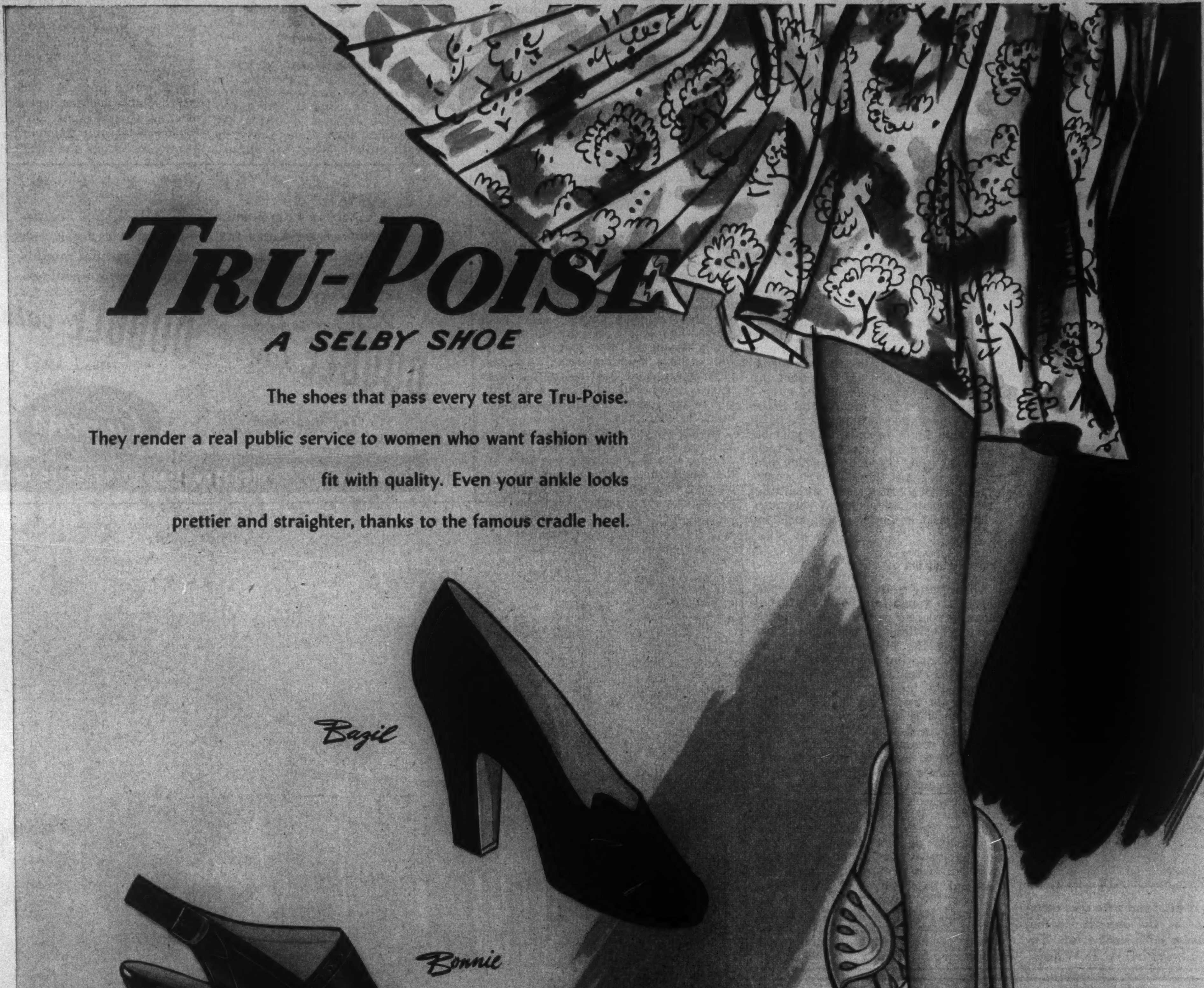
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# This Ready Mix Era

**By MARJORIE FLINT**

THE well stocked grocer's shelves contain, among many items, fascinating packages which bear the legend "add water, mix and bake". Presto—you can produce cakes, muffins, hot rolls, tea biscuits, waffles, cookies or whatever pleases your fancy.

Perhaps you take a dim view of these products and consider them just so much money wasted or you may welcome them to your pantry shelf. Whatever your feelings are on the subject they are no doubt here to stay. In all probability, the surface of the prepared mix market has barely been scratched, and in the future we can expect better and more amazing products.

The very thought of the wholesale use of prepared mixes, pastry, pudding powders and so forth may fill you with horror. Just visualize generations to come knowing only, let us say, one type of chocolate cake frosted with a standard icing and, similarly, puddings with always the same flavorings and consistency. It presents a picture of the future of the world as a huge orphanage with every home being served exactly the same food, with the resulting regimentation of taste standards. Not a very exciting prospect and an unlikely one—people being individualists. Right here we might mention the fact that there are some people who don't realize that soup could come from any place but a can.

Kitchen equipment, gadgets and food products are all working in the direction of giving the homemaker a helping hand. The idea is that she should enjoy some leisure time and with most everyone running their home solo, it would seem that these items are designed to fit her needs.

To the cook-in-charge the short cut is the thing—at least for the everyday grind of three meals, and these custom packaged products can be a big help. Some taste-testing will be necessary before you decide which brand of what type of product you like the best, but they are well worth experimenting with. It's something like the grab bag package, very surprising, and in many cases, satisfactory.

## War Babies

During the war years, many restaurants, hotels and clubs started using prepared mixes due to labor shortages. When Leo the night baker and Sally the pudding gal took to munition making there just wasn't anyone to replace them. Who would squeeze the lemons, weigh out cake ingredients and grease the muffin tins? The only answer was that whoever remained would take on more jobs but somewhere, somehow, the work had to be simplified. The prepared mixes and fillings were a natural, and the peddlers who for years had been trying in vain to extol the glories of their product suddenly found a welcoming chair near the purchasing agent's desk. Even the most exclusive stronghold of the "we-make-our-own group" fell under the practical possibilities of the mixes. Perhaps the flavor was not up to their high standards, but at least one pair of hands could turn out a satisfactory product with maximum speed and minimum effort.

The moral of this fable applies directly to the homemaker, since the daily meals are only one part of the very many demands made upon her, and any means of cutting down on food preparation time is to be commended. In using these prepared mixes you are safeguarded as to purity by the Food and Drug Act and fully informed as to contents on each package.

## Many Guises

And now to cases. Pudding mixes and jelly powders are old favorites, and during the sugar-scant years were pursued by housewives with the tenacity of gold prospectors. A triumph to achieve a package in the grocery bag! These mixes are a boon to the mother with children of the milk pudding and jelly age, and they can double for adult menus with the addition of fruits, nuts, whipped cream and the de luxe glamour items. They sit just as well in a flaky pie shell as in a sherbet glass and prove their worth in cake fillings. A fairly recent addition to this class is the tapioca pudding mix which is very fine indeed. Just as the pudding mixes have doubled for pie filling, the newer lemon pie fillings can be used for puddings.

Prepared tea biscuit mix can be tailored to fit in many places in your menus. Use it to change the face of the second-day stew into a pie by making an allover crust or individual biscuits. Use it for shortcakes, for creamed fish, seafood or poultry. For fruit shortcakes make up your dough with top milk or cream and add 2 tablespoons of sugar. Of course use it for tea biscuits small, large, cheese or plain, to serve with jams, jellies or salads.

Gingerbread mix is an old friend in the new cake mix class and the carton label gives you directions for various ways of using it. For a dessert variation here is a recipe for Peach Upside-Down Cake, easy to make with quite a bit of eye appeal.

### Peach Upside-Down Cake

(Gingerbread Mix)

Melt 3 tablespoons butter in an 8" x 8" x 2" cake pan or an 8" round 2" deep pan. Sprinkle with ½ cup brown sugar and heat until bubbly. Remove from heat and arrange peach halves or slices (about 1 cup peach slices) in butterscotch mixture. Tuck in a few maraschino cherries here and there if desired. Grease sides of tin. Make up gingerbread mix following manufacturer's directions and pour batter over

*Mrs. R. B. Whitehead who was elected president at the annual meeting of the Women's Musical Club, Toronto, succeeding Mrs. W. B. Woods.*

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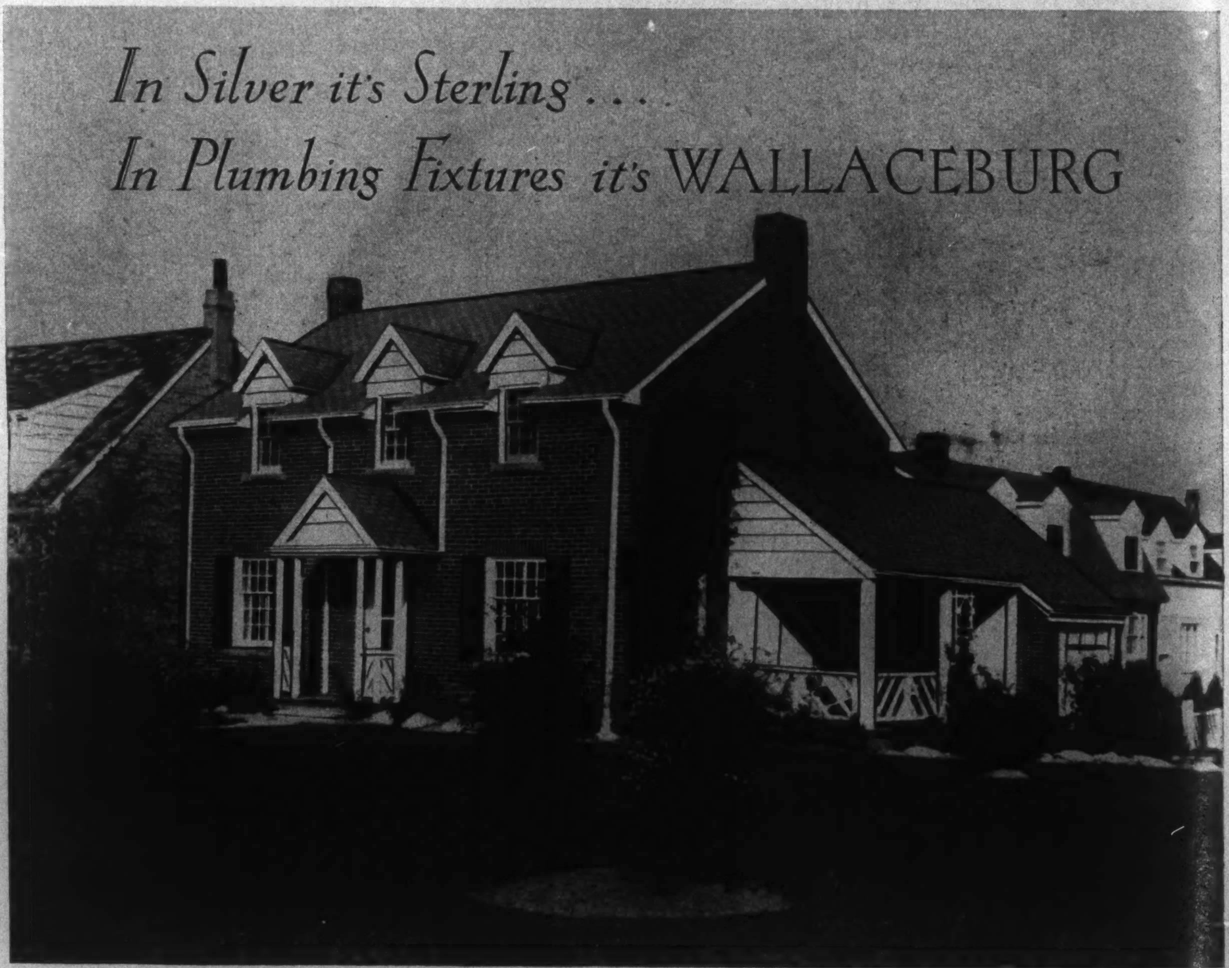

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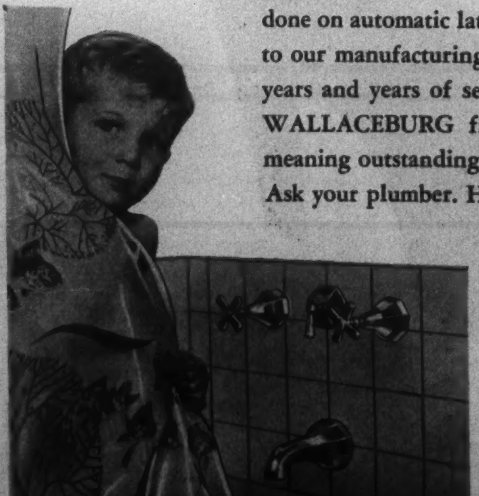

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the fruit. Bake in oven 350°F for 55 - 60 minutes or until done. Allow to cool for 5 minutes, then turn out on plate peach side up. Serve warm or cold with sweetened whipped cream. Yield: 6 - 8 servings.

The muffin mixes are relative newcomers to us and here again the uses are many. The cornmeal mix probably lends itself to more menu suggestions since it can be used for entree toppings, griddle cakes, Johnny cake and muffins.

The plain and bran muffin mixes can be varied by the addition of spices, raisins, dates or nuts. A dab of jelly or jam on top, or sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon before baking for a different look. Day-old muffins split and toasted make for good eating especially when served with this year's jam.

Here is a recipe for Mexican Pie using cornmeal muffin mix for the topping. This is a good meal-in-one-dish to be served with crisp salad greens, crusty rolls and fruit for dessert.

### Mexican Pie

2 *tbsp. cooking fat*
1½ *lbs. minced beef*
1 *cup onion chopped*
1 - 10½ *oz. can condensed tomato soup*
1 *cup water or tomato juice*
1 *tsp. salt*
½ *tsp. black pepper*
½ *to 2 tbsp. chili powder (Season to your taste)*
¾ *cup ripe olives, pitted and chopped*
¾ *cup cream style corn*

Brown meat and onion in hot fat. Add remaining ingredients. Pour into greased 3 quart casserole. Bake in moderate oven (325°F) for 1 hour covered.

*CORNBREAD TOPPING*

Put into mixing bowl ½ of a 14 oz. package of cornmeal muffin mix. Add 2 tbsp. chipped chives or parsley. Add required amount of water and spread batter over the meat mixture. Bake in oven 425°F for 20 minutes. Yield: Serves 6 generously.

SOURDOUGH

# Cakes For Strong Men

By FLORIS McLAREN

WHEN the Women's Club of the Alaskan town where I was living considered the annual problem of how to raise money, someone suggested a cookbook. It was to be compiled from the pet recipes of the town housewives, each recipe signed by the contributor, and sold as a souvenir to residents and to tourists.

This was later done, and I treasure my copy for its recipes and its associations. Old friends whose wonderful dinners I remember from childhood gave recipes for their special dishes. Norwegian cooky recipes beginning "Take one pound of butter" share a page with directions for a "Wartime Cake", eggless, milkless and butterless. But one recipe was given too late to be included. That was Joe's recipe for sourdough hotcakes.

I was coming from the meeting at which we had put the book together for the printers when I met Joe. He had done his afternoon shopping and was on his way back to his cabin with the small neat vegetable garden around it. He wanted to know what the "ladies" had been up to this time and I told him about the cookbook and, teasing, suggested that he should give us a recipe. He answered me quite seriously, asking if we had included a recipe for sourdough hotcakes and was disapproving when he heard that we had not.

"If you want to print an Alaska cookbook," he said, "that sure ought to be in it." And the next morning he brought me his recipe, written on a page from a lined tablet. It was too late to go to the printers, but he was right: it should have been in the book. I have pasted it inside the cover of my copy, and I give it here just as he wrote it, because it seems to me that it is worth preserving:

### Sourdough Hotcakes

Wash three goodsized potatoes and boil em with the skins on. When they are about 2/3 done add a cup of white flour, a cup of brown sugar, a pinch of salt and a cake of yeast and set it in a warm place. When it is cooled off, mash it all up and add some water till it is a thin batter then set it on a shelf above the stove and let it ferment about 24 hours. When it starts to smell like home-brew and bubbles is raising all over the top just let it go fermenting. Have it plenty sour when you start using it.

When you think it is about right and figger on using some in the morning add plenty of warm water and then carefully stir in flour, most any kind of good flour. Add say two cups white to one of whole wheat then beat it till it's a smooth creamy batter and put it back in a fairly warm spot to stand overnight. The next morning pour off what you figger you will use and add a dash of molasses and a jolt of bacon grease. Then take maybe a half teaspoon of soda, stir it up in a quarter cup of warm water and just before you are ready to start making cakes stir it in and be sure you get the pan purty warm before you start pouring. Nothing will kill a hotcake like a cold pan.

Yours truly
Joe.

As I said, I have saved the recipe, but I have not tried the hotcakes. But if anyone interested in historical research wishes to learn at first-hand what the Sourdoughs ate, here is his chance.

• •

## SEPARATION

IF SNOW could fall upon my heart,
And smother all its flame,
I might not tremble for a touch,
Nor hunger for a name.

I might not stare in loneliness,
At winter's farthest star,
Nor waken in the brooding dark,
To wonder where you are.

CLARA BERNHARDT

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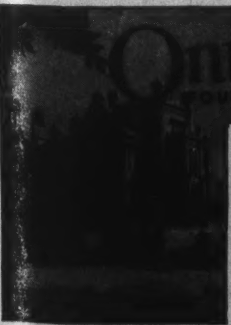

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BRAIN-TEASER

# Historically Yours

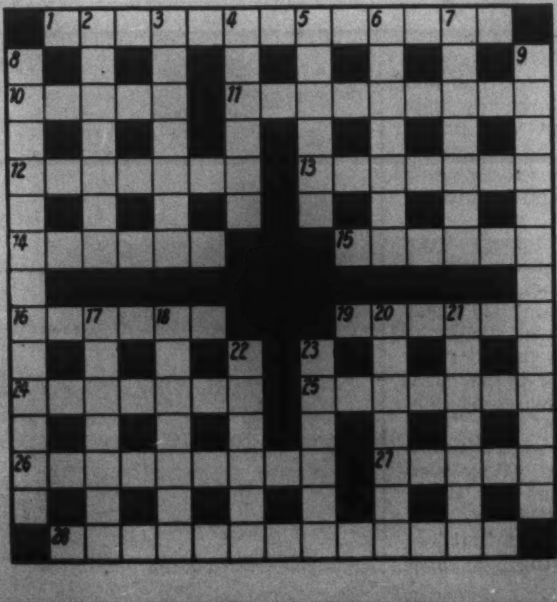
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

**ACROSS**

1. Conference in Sept. 1864 at 9 resulted in 8 of these, Yukon and Northwest Territories, part of which had formerly been 28 and 22. (4, 9)
10. A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of amphibious habits.
11. Not used to clean the Hollywood Bowl.
12. When it's high there's often mon(k)ey business.
13. ———— but the shouting. (3, 4)
14. Drs. yes, but nudists no!
15. 20's workroom with dust about the entrance.
16. 13 again, please.
19. A fairy
24. and its Queen.
25. Compact for an archaic account.
26. Where sporrans are sported. (2, 7)
27. Was Petruchio shrewd when he married one?
28. See 1. (5, 3, 5)

**DOWN**

2. Pain felt when you are cut in ten sections. (hidden)
3. Errs, and this is the result.
4. Ransom, with a colorful beginning.
5. "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls, With - - - - - - s and serfs at my side."
6. Ornament that would be wasted on a giraffe.
7. According to Darwin we all did from monkeys.
8. See 1.
9. See 1.
17. An umbrella expects you to in April. (3, 2, 2)
18. A tree in which sweepstake ticket holders are interested.
20. Ultra-modern painter who painted the Guernica.
21. Does the telegraphist feel it after sending the wrong message.
22. See 1.
23. Sam's in a dither with Ed on his tail.



## Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

**ACROSS**

1. and 10. Father of Confederation
4. Sparerib
10. (See 1A)
11. Enlistment
12. Tiff
14. Ode
15. Unhinged
19. Left wing
21. Pop
25. Ovid
26. Sweltering
29. Matter of Opinion
30. Persuade
31. Dionne

**DOWN**

1. Froze
2. Tickled
3. Ernest
5. Preening
6. Reap
7. Raining
8. Bona fide
9. Beams
13 and 17. His own
16. Floor mop
17. (See 13)
18. A new road
20. Fritter
22. Opinion
23. Blood
24. Medici
27. Genre
28. Peru

CHILDHOOD

# A Story for Joanna

By JAMES M. REDDITT

WHAT, you want me to tell you a story, my darling? Very well, come and sit beside me, here on the chesterfield.

That's better. And now, for the story. No, you won't need your book. We aren't going to read this story. This is one I have never told you before. It is about the time I saw Santa Claus *in the middle of summer!* Yes sir, on a hot July day I sat right next to him and talked with him. And I've never seen him since, except of course, when he comes at Christmas time to the big stores downtown, but everyone sees him then.

It happened when I was a little boy, just your age, Joanna. Yes, I was four years old. No, no, I wasn't a little girl then, I said I was just your age—just as old as you are. My uncle took me down to the barber shop to have my hair cut. What's that? You'd like to have your hair cut. Well, little girls don't have their hair cut as often as little boys. Any way, that has nothing to do with the story. Now listen to me, if you want me to continue. You do, don't you? All right then.

Where was I? Oh, yes, my uncle took me to the little barber shop on East Street in the town where I lived. I didn't live in the city, then, you see, it was just a little town and the barber knew me and used to whirl me around in the big chair and tell me all about the magic water that was in the colored bottles on his shelf. And he used to laugh and say "All right" when he had finished cutting my hair and I got down out of the chair and would call to him as I ran out the door "Charge it to Uncle Jim." That meant that my uncle would come in later and pay him for it.

WHAT about Santa Claus, you say? Oh yes, of course. Well, this particular day I walked into the barber shop and sat down on a chair to wait my turn. Just as I got seated nicely the barber said to a man sitting next to me, "You're up this way pretty early this year, aren't you Santa Claus?"

I looked at the man, and sure enough, there he was, a little, fat man with a round red face, snow white hair and a great big, soft beard. He didn't have his red suit with the shiny black belt or his big boots, but his blue eyes twinkled and he laughed a jolly, happy laugh, and all the men in the barber shop were happy and laughing, too, so I knew it really was Santa Claus.

He told the barber he was just down from the North Pole making his summer check-up on a lot of the boys and girls. And that was the first time I ever knew that Santa Claus watched boys and girls all the year-round. I was still looking at him and trying to think of all the times I had been a bad boy, when the barber called, "Next!" and it was my turn to sit in the chair.

I was so excited as I sat on the board the barber put across the chair so I would be high enough, that I forgot to ask him to be sure and take enough off the top (my mother always told me to tell him that just as I was leaving to have my hair cut). And I guess he was pretty excited, too, because he forgot to ask me whether I wanted my hair cut curly or straight, and he always asked me that before.

Finally, while the clippers were buzzing up the back of my neck I whispered to the barber, "Do you think he knows who I am?" I guess he didn't understand I was just talking to him, because he turned right around and asked Santa Claus, "You know this young fellow, don't you Santa Claus?"

And do you know what? Santa Claus laughed and said, "Why sure I know him, and I knew his Uncle Jim when he was a little boy, too." Now what do you think of that? . .

Well, I was wondering just how much Santa Claus really did know about me and I said, "I've been a pretty good boy, Santa Claus." But I was so excited and kind of scared that he didn't hear me and I had to tell him again what I had said.

And he looked at me with his blue eyes and stroked his long, white beard and said, "We-e-ll," sort of slowly, "I guess you have, but I hear your mother has quite a bit of trouble getting you to hop into bed at night. You always want her to tell you 'just one more story.' Is that right?"

I squirmed in the big chair and just then the barber yanked my hair trying to get the comb through it and I yelled "Ouch!" And then I said, "Well, sometimes. But that's not going to happen any more, because I'm going to go to bed as soon as she tells me, every night now."

The barber said that was the way to talk and I think Santa Claus was pleased because right away he asked me if I had any idea what I wanted for Christmas next year.

I knew what I wanted all right. I wanted a genuine, brand new "Red Flyer" wagon with rubber tires like my cousin had and I told him just what it was like.

WELL, he told me to be sure to write a letter to him at Christmas time because he was an old man and with so many boys and girls to look after sometimes he forgot just what it was they wanted. Gee, I could hardly wait to get out of that chair so I could get home and tell my mother about talking to Santa Claus.

But that's not the end of the story. On Christmas day that year the barber telephoned my uncle and asked him to bring me down to his house. We went down and there was the wagon, just the kind I wanted. And Santa Claus had written a note, himself, saying that the wagon was the first thing he had packed in his sack when he left the North Pole and he had forgotten all about it until he got to the barber's house. Then he remembered it but it was getting pretty late then so he had just left it there for me. And that's the story.

And it's getting pretty late now, too, so I guess darling, you'd better get off to bed right away, eh? It's summertime, I know, but remember, Santa Claus is keeping a sharp check-up.

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THE OTHER PAGE

# A Poet's Postscript

By ARTHUR STRINGER

I WONDER if, long years from now,
When I no more shall walk this earth
Some stranger with a puzzled brow
Will scan these lines of little worth?

When I am dust and lost in Time
Will brooding eyes unborn as yet
Bend over this too fragile rhyme
That Night may claim and men forget?

For dawn will flush their selfsame sky
And rose and lilac scent the air
As lark and robin wake—and I
Who loved them once will not be there.

So when to Silence I've returned
And played my faltering singer's part,
Can one too fleeting flame that burned
So long ago, touch any heart?

Can notes from wires resigned to rust,
Can rows of words across a page,
Still bloom and blow above the dust
That marks man's mortal heritage?

Will some warm girl, still quick with youth,
When I am earth and crumbling bone,
Awaken to some whispered truth
From lips beneath a lichened stone?

And will some youth of other years
From time-worn leaves he bends above
Discern some longing touched with tears,
Some relic of remembered love?

For we who once knew life was sweet,
And being quick, gave little thought
To ghosts beneath our careless feet,
Are through the grey years soon forgot.

Yet we who went into the Night
And watched the lamps of Time go out
Must hunger for some friendly light
Along those corridors of Doubt;

And knowing all things pass away,
Still seek some torch beyond the tomb,
Some ember where the ashes lay,
Some little candle in the gloom.

*So I, who found this singing brief,*
*And long the silence at the end,*
*Leave music like a falling leaf*
*To lie beside you, Unknown Friend.*

## PLOWING

HE THINKS a farmer's thoughts, and presently
The winter lightens and brown sod appears;
He rummages around the barn and wakes the team
To scratch the budding earth with silver spears.

His neighbors have no leisure time, but they
May meet sometimes at fences, talk
A moment with the early morning steam on lips,
And then like charioteers behind their horses stalk.

ALFRED W. PURDY

## MAPLE SYRUP

WHERE pines and maples grow
And fast freights rumble
Across miles of
Non-revenue territory.
On a flat car of squared timber
Sits a cinder-sprinkled
Ph.D. from Prague;
Who knows the price of Bologna sausage
From Halifax to Hornepayne;
And at a glance
Can differentiate between
A harness bull
And a railroad dick.
Land of opportunity,
Where a Viennese surgeon,
A fugitive from the swastika
May practise his profession;
By laying steel on an extra gang!
The true north strong and free
To cut pulpwood
Though he speaks seven languages
And once was called maestro!
No color bars or race discrimination
Where Mr. Yamato—Canadian born
Stands on guard for thee;
As a half-citizen
So long as he does not fish for salmon
In B.C.

JAMES F. PRINGLE

## ANOTHER JUNE

I CANNOT think you have become
A thought, dear heart, beyond all season,
For you have been tangible
As I am still:
You might have seen this day,
And gloried in this June!

Under the whiteness of the heated noon
I have come down by the cool creek
And the shade of the maple-tree;
Harvesting our radiant yesterdays
From the whirling sky on the swift water,
From sunflowers, and long grass,
I recognize your voice on every wind that blows.
Now must I run with these gold sheaves
Past the years' fleetfooted sentinels
Until I find you, yonder
Where time is interchangeable,
And metamorphosed to eternal spring.

Yet might you have seen this day, dear heart,
And gloried in this June!

FRANCES E. BATCHEN

## ECONOMY

WE CAN'T afford fishing trips,
No indeed!
We're cutting down on
The things we don't need;

And what we don't need,
I'm discovering, with rue,
Are the things that my wife
Doesn't hanker to do!

MAY RICHSTONE

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Travel-dark suit
Colour-splashed hat
Air-minded luggage

You travel light, bright and dark . . .
in a good plane suit of grime-disguising black wool gabardine . . .
in a bright hat to reflect your high spirits . . . with plywood
and topgrain cowhide luggage. Just three good
travellers from the departure and arrival collection at EATON'S

# THE BUSINESS FRONT

*P. M. Richards, Financial Editor* SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 26, 1948 *Rodney Y. Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

# The New Federal Act Will Clarify Labor and Management Relations

**By IRENE FLINT**

**The federal labor bill has been passed by the House of Commons. It will form the basis for clarification and simplification of labor law in Canada as many provinces adopt the Act for their own. There are many points of disagreement on the Act; an understanding of these difficulties will forewarn employers and employees of difficulties as the new Act goes into force.**

**This is the second of two articles by Miss Flint on the new Dominion legislation (first, S.N. June 12). In this article she outlines the arguments that have been directed against the Act by management and labor. The doubtful position of foremen, the lack of a voluntary check-off, and the fact that the bill cannot cover all industry, may cause difficulties, but Canada has at last achieved what may well become a national labor code.**

THE era of belligerent union-management relations is passing, and is being superseded by administrative procedures. The temper of the times is indicated by the new federal labor bill, with conciliation as its core. Both management and labor are given increased responsibility for the peaceful settlement of their industrial disputes. They both must negotiate in good faith toward the attainment of a collective agreement which will govern working conditions for a year's duration. And there is no question of violating that agreement. It is binding on both parties.

The impediments in the way of strikes and lockouts; the necessity of conciliation procedures; and the difficulties of prosecution under the Act give the union and the employer greater responsibility. The onus is on industry to cooperate to reach effective working agreements—to discuss problems around the conference table—to reach amicable settlements, and not to fight out disagreements on the labor front.

Although the provisions of the Act have been largely endorsed by the major labor and management organizations in Canada through their representations before the Committee on Industrial Relations, there are many points of dispute.

The greatest objection, voiced by the Canadian Congress of Labor, is to the limited coverage of the bill. It was strongly suggested by this body that provision should be made for dealing with nation-wide disputes which concern Canada as a whole, in industries which normally come under the jurisdiction of different provinces. For example: the packing-house strike of last year, and the nation-wide steel strike of 1946. Here the Dominion could do nothing; the provinces themselves had to deal severally with nation-wide employers and nation-wide unions. In such a national emergency the Dominion government is crippled. It was claimed by labor that in disputes of this sort, affecting national welfare, the Dominion should be empowered to assume jurisdiction over the provincial authorities, to reach an equitable and consistent solution.

## Sore Point

Another sore point on the part of labor is national or industry-wide collective bargaining. Under the Act, such a form of bargaining would seem to be left up to employer consent. It is specified that no trade union claiming to have as members in good standing a majority in an appropriate bargaining unit which extends to the employees of two or more employers may be certified as the bargaining agent except with the consent of all the employers affected. This, in effect, will give one employer a veto power over national or industry-wide bargaining. Presumably, the philosophy behind this provision is that different employers would not be forced to join with one another for the purposes of collective bargaining.

However, there are today corporations with many subsidiary companies, which to all intents and purposes are one corporation, but which, largely for tax purposes, are kept separate. Under this clause, the consent of all the subsidiary companies would have to be obtained before industry-wide collective bargaining could be initiated, even though it is actually the one corporation which is being dealt with.

The clause giving legal entity to the trade union also brought criticism from labor. It was contended that such a provision would render the union suable in a civil action for damages. This principle would strike at the fundamental concept of trade unionism—that it is a voluntary association of workers to which there should not be attached the same degree of liability as in the case of a corporation. Nor is such a criticism unjustified. In British Columbia there have already been cases where the union has been regarded as a separate entity capable of suit in the civil courts.

In its brief before the committee the Canadian Manufacturers' Association sponsored this principle, urging that unions be made to incorporate to give them legal responsibility commensurate with their increased rights and privileges. It was further submitted by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce on these grounds that unions should be registered with the Department of Labor, and made to file a financial statement.

The Act also makes a union liable for a thing done or omitted by an officer or agent of a union acting within the scope of his authority. This section may cause many difficulties in its application, for the law of agency was not designed for dealing with trade unions, and its application to trade unions would be by no means simple. One of the fundamental objections to this would be the fact that unions generally engage in many activities besides that of collective bargaining, and accumulate funds for these various activities which are kept separate. It is likely that under these provisions all these funds could be reached to pay fines for breaches of the Act.

## Definition of "Agent"

The lack of adequate definition of the words "agent of a trade union" might, under judicial interpretation, lead to a national or international or central body being held responsible for every act done by a "local" agent which is considered to be an act done within the scope of his authority.

The position of foremen under the Act is still doubtful. The bill does not clearly exclude foremen from its operation, although its wording would leave doubt as to whether foremen were intended to be covered. Certainly those foremen who exercise the function of management should be excluded. The issue is mainly one of definition of the term "employee" under the Act. It excludes any person employed in a confidential capacity, but if the words "confidential capacity" are interpreted as laid down in previous decisions under war-time P.C. 1003, only those persons having the power to hire and discharge will be excluded from bargaining privileges. Also excluded were engineers.

Union security is pretty well left in abeyance in the bill. Unlike the Taft-Hartley law in the United States, closed shops are not outlawed, and there is nothing in the Act to prevent such inclusion as a condition of employment. A small measure of union security, however, was contemplated by the provision for a voluntary revocable check-off. At the written request of any employee or trade union representing the majority of employees, the employer would deduct union dues from the payroll and turn them over to the union. This would ensure stability of the union treasury. This voluntary check-off clause was defeated on third reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 71 to 35. It now becomes an issue between each union and employer.

One of the more interesting issues in the bill was the projected clause to bar lawyers from appearing as representatives before the conciliation board. Labor largely endorsed this provision, probably with an eye to the delays and difficulties caused in the past by legal emphasis on technicalities.

## Traditional Rights

The legal profession strongly opposed this restriction on "the traditional right of barristers to appear before any judicial or quasi-judicial body," a right which the bar has always claimed. They felt that the public too, had a fundamental right to have representation by counsel on such occasions, and that this right should not be denied. There are dangers of professional abuse which might arise by the prohibition of the use of counsel in labor disputes. Disbarred lawyers could legally contribute their services, while lawyers in good standing could not. The problem was finally resolved by an adverse vote of the House of Commons.

The provisions for the enforcement of the Act caused the gravest concern on the part of labor. Both the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Engineers' briefs denounced the method of enforcement provided by summary conviction. The general tenor of the argument was that magistrates and justices of the peace in the police courts were on the whole unfamiliar with industrial relations, and the proper authority for the determination of offences under the Act would be the labor relations board itself, which would have the necessary broad approach. The C.C.L. also expressed the fear that enforcement in the hands of the judiciary would involve considerable delay, with the infinite possibilities of raising technical points. In the resolution of industrial disputes, speed is of the essence.

The reason behind the vesting of authority for enforcement in the courts rather than the board is the disinclination of the federal government to make a conciliation board representative of management and labor both a judge and a prosecutor at the same time. The whole concept of the legislation is to set up the board as conciliatory. This is the core of the bill, and the ability of the board to prosecute one or the other of the parties who appear before it for conciliation might destroy the whole purpose of the legislation. There is the possibility, too, that the board would be overburdened, and its essential work cluttered up with prosecutions.

## Pension Rights

One of the last amendments to be discussed in the House was that put forward by Mr. Knowles. He wished to protect the pension rights of employees who went out on strike. In the past employers could threaten loss of pension rights. Under the Act, as amended before being given its third reading, a union that goes through the conciliation procedure and thus complies with the legislation will not be liable to such pressure. The pension rights of employees will remain intact if their representatives have obeyed the law.

The House discussions on the various amendments put forward illustrate very well the desire of the Federal government to provide a framework of reasonable regulation within which the unions and the employers can work out agreements. The prime responsibility remains with the parties to the dispute.

This, then, is the Act as passed by the House of Commons, and as it will be largely accepted in Ontario. With its substantial adoption by the other provinces, Canada will virtually have a uniform labor code, which was the aim of the federal government. It is to be hoped that the Act will fulfill its expectations in minimizing costly and disruptive labor disputes, and bringing with it a more orderly and peaceful settlement of labor-management problems.

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## THE BUSINESS ANGLE

# Europe Has A Currency Crisis

**By P. M. RICHARDS**

CANADA'S prospects of getting U.S. dollars for E.R.P. shipments to Europe have become somewhat less rosy lately, despite Mr. Howe's mention of $1,606 million of Canadian E.R.P. products to be available for Europe over the next twelve months. That is, we shall probably receive a considerable number of dollars but perhaps not so many as we had expected, as a result of deterioration in Western Europe's recovery outlook.

This arises mainly from the fact that the countries of Western Europe have got themselves into a serious economic jam with their multitudinous trade and exchange restrictions, which have reached a point where trade between them has become almost impossible, and secondly from European distrust of the solidity of American aid intentions resulting from the House of Representatives' recent vote to reduce E.R.P. funds by 25 per cent. Though Senate action has now restored most of this, the incident has made capital for Europe's Communists, who spread exaggerated reports of Congressional speeches questioning the wisdom of helping a Europe which does not seem very earnest about helping itself.

Actually Western Europe is earnest enough, but it has a lot of troubles. Despite elaborate plans by the sixteen nations in conference for complementary trade and mutual aid, the actual volume of trade between them has declined rather than grown. At this moment it is threatening to disappear altogether as a result of exchange difficulties. The big stumbling block is a reluctance to accept each other's currency. Financial experts have been struggling with the problem for months, but so far unsuccessfully. Though recognizing the result, the nations have clung to unreal and excessive valuations of their currencies for reasons they individually consider compelling.

## Currency Pool Proposed

At the recent Brussels conference a proposal was made for a multilateral currency clearing fund to which each of the sixteen nations would contribute. This contribution would be partly in dollars from E.R.P. aid and partly in national currency arising from the sale of goods received under the E.R.P. program. Subscriptions were to be proportionate to the amount of E.R.P. goods received. But the trouble is that the countries which receive the most E.R.P. goods are just those whose needs are greatest, and therefore they are reluctant to turn into a communal fund the dollars they get from E.R.P. Now another conference looking toward the establishment of a Western Europe currency pool is taking place in Paris, in which the International Monetary Fund is participating.

But it would seem that no such plan could be more than a makeshift, as it would not deal with the cause of the trouble. Every country of Western Europe, except perhaps Switzerland, is short of gold and dollars. Each is suspicious of its neighbor's money; each is trying to make its currency buy more than it's worth, and each finds it increasingly difficult to get another to accept an I.O.U. payable in its own currency. In eagerness to achieve a favorable balance of trade, each nation piles on restrictions that result in throttling trade.

## Swiss Measuring-Rod

The Swiss franc is one European currency with a stable value in relation to gold and the dollar. It serves as a measure of the difference between what other currencies are worth, tradewise, and what their governments think they are worth. Prices quoted by Swiss banks for banknotes of other European nations show the Austrian schilling as worth a fifth of its official rate, reports the *Wall Street Journal*. The British pound brings in Swiss francs about two-thirds of the set rate; Norway's crown around a half. Belgium's money brings one-fourth less than the set rate, and Holland's banknote brings 67 Swiss francs compared with an official rate of 163.

The downfall of the British pound is one of the outstanding phenomena of the postwar currency crisis in Europe. In an effort to bolster its value, Britain has plunged into a tangle of currency regulation. One Swiss bank recently published a 100-page book devoted to Britain's export and exchange restrictions. Almost 40 of the pages are concerned solely with Britain's complicated trade dealings with European countries.

The European Recovery Program approved by the U.S. Congress was not designed to be temporary relief but to contribute to making a sound base for a long-term economic program by the European nations themselves acting cooperatively. But it would appear to be impossible for E.R.P. to attain its objectives as long as the present European trade and exchange situation persists, and this could mean either a withdrawal by Congress of the entire undertaking or, more likely, a definite threat to withdraw it if Western Europe does not clean up its mess. We may expect to see this soon.

# Germany, Japan Policy Revives Competition

**By JOHN L. MARSTON**

*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London*

**The United States has a big hand in making policy for Germany and Japan. An important part of that policy is the revival of industries. It was not part of the war-aims to destroy commercial competition.**

**Mr. Marston argues that the impoverished world needs German and Japanese goods; we can go ahead and revive industry in the occupied countries without at the same time rebuilding their war factories. He warns that we must not move the defeated countries to the head of the queue, ahead of the countries which they occupied during the war.**

WHEN Germany and Japan were defeated in 1945 the world was starved of almost all kinds of goods. The problem of dealing with the aggressors was considered in the light of the need for the goods which they might produce. Although in the political circumstances it was impossible immediately to set about reconstructing those countries' economies, the long-term policy of the victors was to revive rather than dismantle the industries of the two aggressor nations.

With America in undisputed control of Japan and in effect directing operations in Western Germany (where that country's industry is mostly situated), this policy of revival has taken on in 1948 a more positive political character, and it is accordingly being pressed forward more vigorously. But three years after the war many of the shortages which developed during the war have eased.

A buyers' market is appearing in some of the goods which Germany and Japan used to export in large quantities; and far-sighted businessmen concerned with primary processes or capital equipment, where demand it still far from satisfied, are preparing for the time when very few goods will be immune from competition.

There is perhaps less anxiety in the United States than among some of that country's allies regarding revival of ex-enemy competition—although U.S. cotton-textile interests associated themselves prominently with their British opposites in proposals earlier this year for limiting Japanese spindlage. American industries are generally in a strong competitive position compared with those of the countries in the war zone. Some European industries are not very confident of their ability to sell their goods as cheaply as Germany and Japan.

## Less Industrial Damage

One important fact has been more clearly understood since the débris of war was cleared away: the devastation of the vanquished nations did not go very deep. Heavy bombardment caused tremendous destruction to residential property, but it damaged industrial plants much less than was imagined during the war. Post-war dismantling was mainly confined to obviously warlike plants: though reparations were to be met largely out of capital equipment, not much has actually been transferred. There has been some deterioration of plants which have had to lie idle, but it can soon be made good. The German labor-force suffered heavy casualties in the war, but, compressed into a smaller area, it is still abundant for all likely tasks; Japanese losses were relatively light, and there is enough labor available to ensure that wage-rates remain very low.

While there is no doubt that, for good or ill, a big industrial potential still exists in both ex-enemy countries, it would be a mistake to suppose that almost within months they could take their places again among the world's chief manufacturing powers. Coal output in Germany has lately been some 100,000 tons daily below the E.R.P. estimate of minimum requirements, and it has shown a marked reluctance to increase.

The United States is rendering particular assistance by supplying industrial materials to Germany and Japan on very favourable terms. There is a danger, which has not been overlooked in Europe and China, that in her anxiety to put them on their feet America will give precedence to Germany and Japan before countries which suffered their aggression, and without proper safeguards to ensure that their revived strength shall never again be used for aggressive purposes. This is a matter for the American Administration's good sense. Such a policy would naturally offend deep principles, and the world relies on those who direct policy towards Germany and Japan to take good care that justice is done and security assured.

With that proviso, there can be no fundamental objection to the rehabilitation of the ex-enemy powers. The interests which object that they are reviving at an inopportune time, just when competition is re-emerging, must surely realize that the war was not fought—on the Allies' side—to weaken trading competitors, and that to put the aggressors' defeat to purely sectional advantage would be a sordid policy. Beyond question, an impoverished world needs what Germany and Japan can produce; the Germans and the Japanese have not only the right but the duty to add to the world's wealth.

The principles of rehabilitation, however, should be economic, not strategic. It is right and proper that Germany and Japan rejoin the queue, but they must not be beckoned to the head of it.

**More than 150 representatives of Advertising and Sales Clubs throughout Canada will meet in Toronto June 28-29. Speakers will include R. H. Reid (above), Managing Director of London Life Insurance Co. who will talk on "The Importance of a College Education in Business", W. A. Irwin, Editor of Maclean's Magazine, who will tell "What I Saw in Europe", and Hall Linton, Federation President.**

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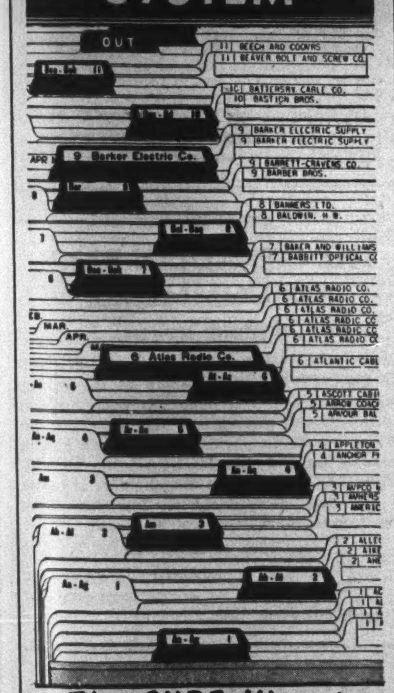

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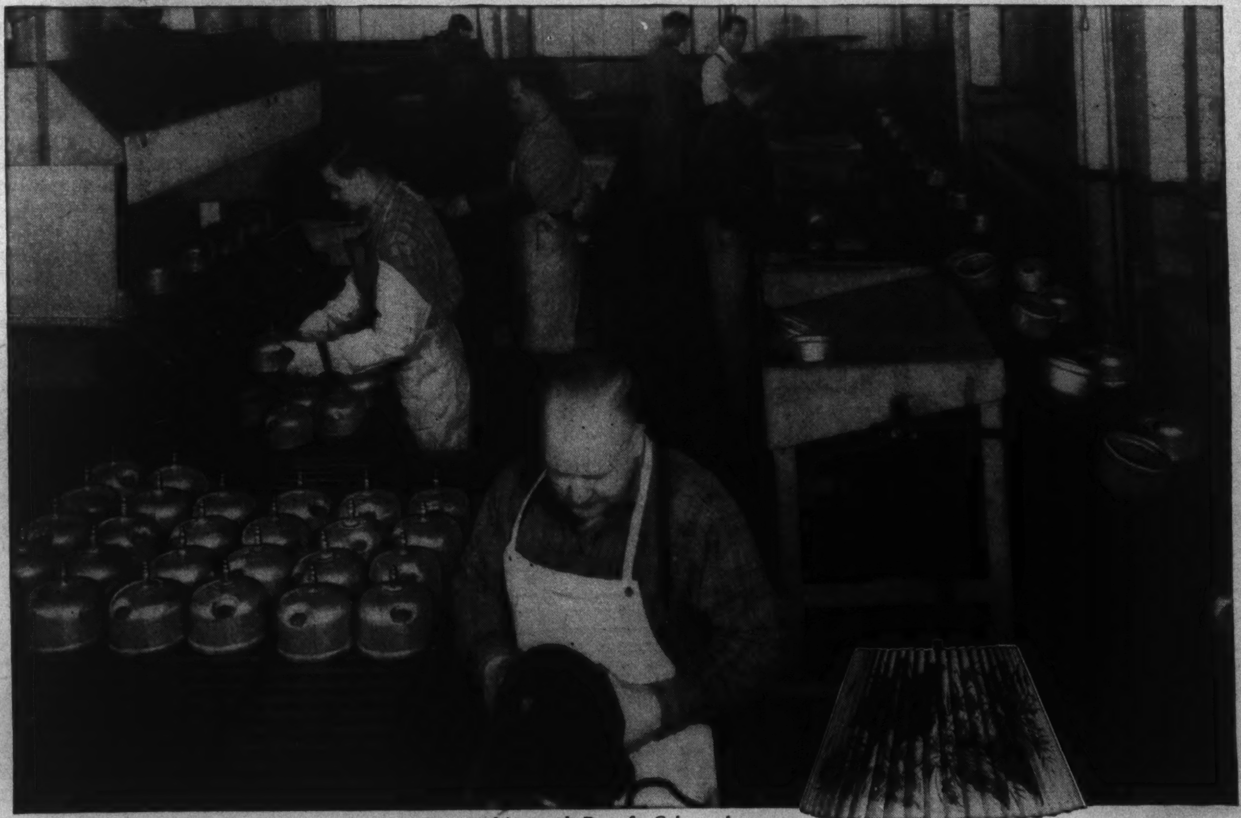

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In the Buffing Room founts that are to be plated are colour buffed on high-speed automatic and hand machines. (All photographs reproduced here through the courtesy of the Coleman Lamp and Stove Company Limited, Toronto.)

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*To Present and Prospective Shareholders of*

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The approximate value of "rights" is shown, as well as the proportionate equity between shares of Imperial Oil and International Petroleum. The result of exchanging International Petroleum shares for Standard Oil Company of New Jersey shares is also shown, coupled with a brief survey of the long term future of the oil industry, particularly in Western Canada.

In view of the vast development programme of Imperial Oil in Western Canada, this pamphlet is of immediate importance to all present and future Imperial Oil and International Petroleum shareholders.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

# Criminal Code Changes Should Aid Confidence In Trading

By JOHN M. GRANT

IRREGULARITIES in trading in securities which have come to light in recent years, resulting in lack of confidence on the part of many who trade in the stock markets, and the loss of very large sums of money in the total, may now in a large measure be remedied through amendments to the Criminal Code, under consideration in the House of Commons, Ottawa. Such practices as "wash sales," "market rigging," or any market manipulations, are attacked in the proposed changes in the Criminal Code, and when made law it is reasonable to expect they will lessen the possibilities of a continuance of the abuses which have occurred in the past. In fact, with the changes anticipated, some of the actions of the past will be considered criminal offences, which should tend to renew, or restore the faith of the public in their dealings in securities, and give them assurance that their money will be utilized, in the case of mining ventures, in an earnest endeavor to prove the merits of the prospect in which they speculate with as little delay as possible. While many have been cognizant of the desirability of such changes in federal law, only in recent months have the Dominion authorities been asked to introduce the changes and Hon. C. P. McTague, Ontario Securities Commissioner, is understood to have been instrumental in seeking the amendments which will close loopholes and tighten the Criminal Code in so far as stock market manipulations are concerned. In view of the fact the proposed amendments are not very contentious, and the House of Commons is nearing the end of the session, it is reasonable

## The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell). (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown

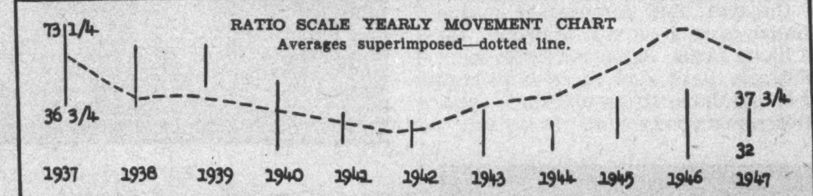
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

### International Nickel Company of Canada Limited

| | | | Average | | Nickel | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Price 1 June 48 | $37.00 | | | | | |
| Yield | 5.4% | Last 1 month | Up | 7.2% | Up | 8.0% |
| Investment Index | 96 | Last 12 months | Up | 14.8% | Up | 8.0% |
| Group | "B" | 1946-48 range | Down | 28.2% | Down | 38.3% |
| Rating | Average | 1948- range | Up | 28.3% | Up | 25.7% |



SUMMARY:—Readers of these analyses, at least since before the war, have been surprised on many occasions to find International Nickel rated as not too attractive. The chart above is visible evidence of the accuracy of such ratings. However, about one year ago it was stated that "as and if the general market declines further and stocks become increasingly attractive to buy, investors might turn to Nickel with more confidence than for a long time past."

The comparisons shown in the upper right hand corner prove that Nickel is becoming a very average stock and it might be expected that its movements in the future will correspond to those of the averages to some considerable extent. It is true that the decline from the highs of 1946 to the lows of 1947-48 carried Nickel down considerably more than the average stock but the ensuing advance of this year has been equal to that of the stocks that make up the Industrial Averages.

Nickel provides a little better than average yield and is highly regarded in investment circles. It has a broad market enabling traders to buy or sell in large amounts at any time. It is a speculative investment—Group "B"—which, despite an unsatisfactory market record during the war years, should continue to prove satisfactory if bought during declines in the general market, such, for instance, as took place in March of this year.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1948.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 2nd day of August to Shareholders of record of the 2nd day of July, 1948.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 16th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of July, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal,
June 14, 1948.

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**

DIVIDEND NO. 246

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1948 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1948. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 4th June 1948

**SIMPSONS, LIMITED**

*Class "A" Shares*
*Without Nominal or Par Value*
*Dividend No. 14*

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend for the current fiscal year of the Company of Seventy-five cents (75c) per share on the outstanding paid-up Class "A" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable August 25, 1948, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on July 23, 1948. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary.

Toronto, June 18, 1948.

**SIMPSONS, LIMITED**

*Class "B" Shares*
*Without Nominal or Par Value*
*Dividend No. 4*

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend for the current fiscal year of the Company of One Dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the outstanding paid-up Class "B" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable August 25, 1948, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on July 23, 1948. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, June 18, 1948.

to look for little loss of time before these changes will become law.

•

The proposed changes introduced in the House of Commons by Justice Minister J. L. Ilsley, are much more extensive than those covered previously by section 444 in general terms, and will be known as 444-A, and the amendments read as follows:

"Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to five years' imprisonment who, through the facilities of any stock exchange of curb market, of other market, with the intent of creating a false or misleading appearance of active public trading in any security, or with the intent of creating a false or misleading appearance with respect to the market price of any security:

"(a) Effects any transaction in such security which involves no change in the beneficial ownership thereof; or

(b) Enters an order for the purchase of such security with the knowledge that an order of substantially the same size at substantially the same time and for substantially the same price for the sale of any such security has been or will be entered by or for the same or different persons; or

(c) Enters an order for the sale of any such security with the knowledge that an order of substantially the same size at substantially the same time and at substantially the same price for the purchase of any such security has been or will be entered by or for the same or different persons."

One of the main proposed amendments revises the wording of the section of the Code having to do with defrauding of the public through the machinery of the stock market, and the purpose is to remove the necessity of establishing conspiracy in connection with a fraudulent scheme to manipulate markets. False oral representations are also dealt with. As a result of a recent judgment which held that statements, if made orally, were not indictable, the government plans to amend the section by adding the words "whether written or oral."

•

Various mineral deposits throughout Ontario containing iron, radioactive materials and industrial minerals, as well as ground water resources, will be investigated during the season of 1948 by the Geological Branch of the Ontario Department of Mines. There will be 13 parties in the field, and the program will include reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping in actual and potential mineral-bearing areas.

•

While not abondoning its property—it will be held in hopes of a more cheerful day for gold mining—Amalgamated Larder Mines has discontinued its diamond drilling program. The Amalgamated Larder property, holding unusual interest as a mining bet, had extensive postwar exploration with Noranda, Smelters, Ventures and Anglo-Huronian providing the finances. The directors had almost decided to close down late last year, but a further effort was prompted by the government aid program. However, the new exploration, and the large amount of underground surface drilling carried out, failed to live up to expectations and this along with advancing costs and the cutting of the gold price proved too much. The reduction in the price of gold did away with much of the value of the ore originally located as well as that discovered later.

•

The new 750-ton milling plant at the west of No. 2 mine of Malartic Gold Fields was put into operation early this month after a two year period of construction and preparatory work, and will be stepped up to capacity as speedily as possible. In the new mill space is provided for installation of the old 750-ton plant from the No. 1 mine site, which will give the mine an overall capacity of around 1,500-tons per day. Dismantling of the old mill is proceeding preparatory to being moved to the new site, and the increased capacity along with greater efficiency and resultant lower costs, should raise considerably the profit margin on ore from the No. 2 mine. The switchover is to be made with little, if any, loss in production, as the old mine was kept in operation during the tuning-up period for the new plant. In the first four months of the current year the operating profit was 50 per cent greater than in the whole of 1947.

•

Sufficient finances for a preliminary underground program have been arranged by North Inca Gold Mines, with property in the Indin Lake area, Yellowknife district. A firm commitment has been made for $150,000, which with funds on hand, will provide $175,000 to complete the shaft to 200 feet, carry out 1,500 feet of lateral work on the first level, and underground drilling to depths of 600 feet vertical on the main shear zone, going east. The three-compartment shaft, equipped with 65-foot headframe, has reached a depth of 135 feet, and the first level was expected to be completed early this week.

•

An option has been taken by Teck-Hughes Gold Mines on the Matachewan property of Ryan Lake Mines, on which it is reported extensive diamond drilling has indicated a copper-molybdenite structure of promise and substantial dimensions. It is reported that Teck-Hughes is committed to a minimum expenditure of $30,000 within four months, and if results of this work prove satisfactory, then a further $180,000 may be expended in the next 11 months. G. E. Moody, consulting engineer, estimates that drilling on the Original or South zone to a maximum depth of 370 feet has indicated 166,500 tons having an average grade of 3.744% copper. Gold content is believed to average around 0.02 ounce per ton, and based on assays made for molybdenum it is thought this metal may prove to be an economic by-product.

•

A decided improvement over recent quarters is expected in the April, May, June period this year at Cochenour Willans Gold Mines. April output was valued at $95,000 from 6,330 tons; May was $104,000 from 6,615 tons and June got away to a good start. The milling rate has been increased to 220 tons per day and present grade of $16 is about back to normal. While final figures for the fiscal period ending May 31 are not yet available it is expected the better production in the last months of the company's year will at least see the three cent per share dividend earned. It was recently reported that the company had drilled the best

(*Continued on Page* 43)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

## Some Technical Factors

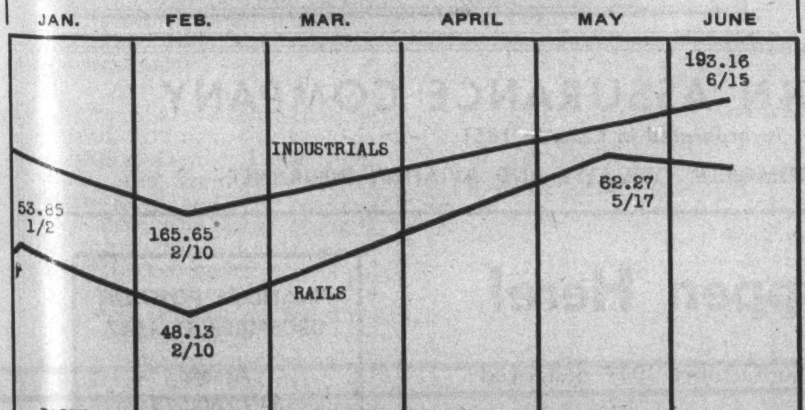
BY HARUSPEX

**THE LONG-TERM N.Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949, with the intermediate trend in both averages up. But duration and extent of short term swing suggest some vulnerability to correction or consolidation.**

While primary upswings, such as the one now under way, have varied in length, the model or statistically most expectant duration is 26 months. Applying this calculation to that point—May 1947—from which the current uptrend dates, would take the current bull swing, before termination, into the summer of 1949. In this connection, it will be recalled that the great bull market of the 'twenties culminated in the late summmer of 1929. One factor in the 1929 decline from September 3 throughout the balance of the year was evidence coming to many manufacturers during the usual mid-summer taking of orders for fall delivery that purchasing was showing a marked decline. This lowered placing of orders did not show up in the statistics of goods manufactured until several months later.

Regardless of what may be the expectancy, on the basis of historical facts, as to a bull market's duration, no one can rely too fully on such a factor. There are other considerations, however, such as prospects of continued heavy demand for durable goods well into or beyond 1949, that point to a fair time interval being yet ahead before the broad upswing terminates. Even were the minimum expectancy of 18 months duplicated, the move would run for some six months yet. Occasional setbacks are witnessed, of course, in the progress of a primary uptrend. The current market is faced by a zone of resistance in the 200/210 area and could react or consolidate at or prior to attaining such a level.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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ABOUT INSURANCE

# How Business Was Transacted at Lloyd's in Early Days

By GEORGE GILBERT

**Most people have read or heard about Lloyd's of London as an institution where every kind of insurance besides marine insurance is now transacted, and where a great variety of risks from all parts of the world are underwritten.**

**It is not without interest to take a glance at its humble origin in the small coffee house of Edward Lloyd in London in the latter part of the 17th century and at some of the vicissitudes which it experienced in the earlier years of its existence.**

ALTHOUGH the non-marine underwriters at Lloyd's, London, Eng., have been transacting business in Canada under Provincial licence since June 29, 1932, and have developed a premium income in this country amounting to $7,059,837 in 1946, the latest year for which Government figures are available, there is evidently still a good deal of confusion in the minds of many people as to just what Lloyd's is and what function it performs in the insurance world and otherwise.

Most people have an idea that Lloyd's has something to do with ships and shipping as well as with insurance. In fact, there are two divisions of their unique institution, one being a market place where insurance business is transacted, and the other being Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, both of which have a common origin. Like a stock exchange, Lloyd's provides a market place where the underwriting members are engaged in business not as an institution but as individual insurers of risks from all over the world submitted by certain brokers known as Lloyd's brokers for their acceptance or rejection. All risks must come to them through a Lloyd's broker. According to the wording of their policy contract, they bind themselves "each for his own part and not one for another."

## Coffee House Origin

In order to get a clear picture of this great institution, it is necessary to know something of its historical background. Towards the latter part of the 17th century, the commercial community in London interested in shipping used to congregate at a small coffee house in Tower Street kept by a man named Edward Lloyd, who was destined to have his name handed down from generation to generation in connection with the great shipping and marine insurance transactions taking place at Lloyd's.

At that time Lloyd's place was known as a resort where ship captains, merchants and marine insurers foregathered to transact their business. Before Lloyd's day, marine insurance in England was carried on by the Lombards, who emigrated from Italy and founded Lombard Street in London. But as time went on Lloyd's place became more and more the centre for marine insurance where the underwriters carried on their business as individual insurers, as they do today, for the principle of several and not joint liability is still adhered to.

It is surmised that seafaring men in those days, on account of difficulties of communication, were not nearly as refined or educated as they are at present, and that the then new "severance herb" (tobacco) which Raleigh had introduced from America, had doubtless votaries in those who gathered at Lloyd's small coffee house and who filled the place with smoke and disagreeable odors.

In 1691 Lloyd moved to new premises near the Royal Exchange, and in 1696 he started a shipping newspaper which met with success for a short time, but when he published an article which called in question certain action of the House of Lords with regard to silks, which they evidently resented, they suppressed his newspaper, and it was not until thirty years later that the paper was re-established.

## Speculative Ventures

In its early days Lloyd's coffee house became connected with various gambling and speculative transactions, as well as with marine insurance. It is recorded that the lives of unfortunate persons who had to pay the penalty for law-breaking were insured at Lloyd's as a sort of speculation, and that whenever any great statesman or great party leader fell ill his life was insured. The life of Wilkes was insured at Lloyd's for a premium of 5 per cent, and also his return to Parliament at premiums from 5 to 50 guineas per cent, while the chance of war with France was insured against at 10 per cent.

Travellers going abroad were able to insure their safe return, though the premium evidently was pretty steep. One case recorded, that of a man named Henry who went to Constantinople insured his return for an amount of £1,200, but he had to pay a premium of £400 for it. One historian of Lloyd's regards it as only natural that there should have been speculative insurances at Lloyd's at this time, because in the early part of the 18th century an enormous wave of speculation swept over the country, one evidence of which was the South Sea Bubble, and another was the Darien-Panama Colony Scheme. When people rushed for shares in them, when tulips brought from Holland rose to 200 guineas a bulb, it was to be expected that there should be some speculation carried on at Lloyd's among underwriters.

More than fifty years after the establishment of Lloyd's coffee house the Seven Years' War occurred. During this war, which lasted from 1756 till 1763, marine insurance against war risks became a condition of national commercial importance. At the beginning of the war Great Britain suffered humiliating defeats on sea and land, but terminated the war gloriously by the Peace of Paris in 1763, acquiring Canada and all the other French possessions in North America, as well as the province of Bengal in India.

## War Risk Rates Increase

As the way in which the French began the war showed that they were much better prepared than the British, the activity of their cruisers soon caused a big increase at Lloyd's in marine insurance premiums. The rate on vessels from Liverpool to Jamaica rose to 12 guineas per cent; to North America, 10 guineas; from North America to Jamaica, 12 guineas; from Liverpool to Gibraltar, 20 guineas; from Newfoundland to the Mediterranean, 25 guineas per cent.

In 1774 members of Lloyd's who objected to the gambling and speculation going on at the coffee house, moved away and took up their abode in the Royal cxchange, taking with them Lloyd's List, which is still the foundation of British commercial maritime intelligence. Before that, however, there was an occurrence which was not generally known until referred to in a lecture by the late Col. Sir Henry M. Hozier, K.C.B., secretary of Lloyd's from April 1, 1874, to Oct. 1, 1906.

According to this authority, Lloyd's was the first institution in Great Britain to strike a blow at the slave trade. Large cargoes of slaves were being continually shipped from West Africa to what were then British colonies in North America, and also to British colonies in the West Indies. These slaves were regularly insured with the underwriters at Lloyd's just as horses and cattle are now insured.

A cargo of slaves was insured with underwriters at Lloyd's on the condition that if the slaves perished by sea peril, that is, if the ship went down and they were lost at sea the underwriters would pay; but if they were carried off by disease, such as small pox which was prevalent in those days, the loss fell on the merchant or adventurer who shipped the cargo.

It appears that the captain of a slaver going from West Africa to North America found that disease had broken out amongst his cargo of slaves, and in order that the loss might not fall upon the owner, he threw all these unfortunate creatures overboard, so that they might be destroyed by the sea and not by disease. Somehow the underwriters at Lloyd's discovered this, and when the claim was presented they refused to pay. The case went before the High Court and aroused much public indignation and led to the agitation which resulted in the abolition of the slave trade and the emancipation of the negro.

# Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like a report on the West Wawanosh Mutual Fire Insurance Company, as I hold a mortgage on property insured with that company. Its rates seem to be low in compari-

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1125
houses and summer cottages with a loss estimated at
$10,000,000

Many summer residences are much under-insured or not covered at all. To owners of summer homes, we suggest checking the insurance in the light of present replacement values.

FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 1947
Assets
$19,780,573
Liabilities to the Public
$13,825,710
Capital
$1,400,000
Surplus above Capital
$4,554,863
Losses paid since organization
$152,691,301

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son with those of other companies. Is it run on a sound basis, and what is its ability to pay in case of a large claim?

C.M.D., Toronto, Ont.

West Wawanosh Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Dungannon, Ont., is what is known as a farmers' mutual and it operates on the premium note system. It has been in business since 1879 and the cost of insurance to its policyholders has been low. Its net premiums written in 1946 amounted to $37,755, its net earned premiums were $37,290, while its net losses incurred amounted to $14,650, showing a loss ratio of 39.29 per cent of the net premiums earned. Latest published Government figures show that its total assets at the end of 1946 were $165,746, made up of: Bonds and debentures and other securities, $129.076; cash, $32,413; real estate, $2,500; unpaid instalments, $786; interest due and accrued, $879; other assets, $123. In addition, there were unassessed premium notes of $369,583, which were not taken into the balance sheet but were treated as contingent assets only. Liabilities totalled $15,426, including $15,050 unearned premium reserve liability. Thus there was a surplus of $150,321. The company occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted, and all claims are readily collectible.

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## News of the Mines

*Continued from page* 41)

hole in the history of the mine—2.86 ounces over 25.6 feet. This was the first hole in an unexplored space of nearly 650 feet between two orebodies.

•

Berens River Mines, at Favorable Lake, in the Patricia district of Northwestern Ontario, plans to close down operations there in the fall, when ore at the No. 1 shaft area has been milled. It is then proposed to dismantle the plant and after retaining sufficient mining and milling equipment to start a new operation, the balance with materials and supplies will be sold. Newmont Mining Corporation, the controlling interest in Berens River Mines, proposes with certain reservations to retire from direct active mining exploration in Canada, which will be carried on in future by Berens River. Active search for a new mine is said to have already commenced.

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An increase in capital from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 shares has been sanctioned by shareholders of Salmita Northwest Mines. Proceeds from the sale of the additional shares will be used in the company's forthcoming shaft sinking and underground development program. Plans are reported completed for continuation of the extensive program on the various mineralized zones uncovered during surface work and diamond drilling operations.

•

An internal shaft is being sunk by International Uranium Company on its property at Contact Lake, Great Bear Lake area, from the third to the fourth level, and will continue on to the fifth. The winze is going down at a point where strong indications and actual occurrences of pitchblende have been noted for a length of 200 feet in drifting on the third level. Two shoots of uranium-bearing vein matter have been opened on the third level and their downward extension is being sought. The company recently raised the crew complement to 25 men.

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Net profit of 6.3 cents per share, as against 10.7 cents the previous year, is reported by Sylvanite Gold Mines for 1947, and Welles V. Moot, president and managing director, states that studies indicate that about six cents per share is all the company can be expected to earn in 1948. Mr. Moot, like the heads of any other gold mining companies, comments upon the fact that the producers are not permitted to sell gold except to the government for $35 per ounce. Working capital and ore reserves were maintained, the former at $975,608, with broken reserves declining less than 3,000 tons. In referring to development during the year, Mr. Moot says that the promising ore occurrences found well east of the No. 5 shaft on the new lower levels, have been developed on four levels from 4,300 to 4,800 feet in depth, and a substantial orebody of better than average grade is indicated.

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Activities of Hoyle Mining Company in 1947 were directed towards investigating a number of gold and base metal properties, maintaining the operation at Porcupine and participating in the financing of associated companies — Kelwren Gold Mines—and others, J. M. Cunningham-Dunlop, president, states in the annual report. The Hoyle Mines at Porcupine, he says, was operated on a self-sustaining basis, pending some decision from Ottawa on assistance to gold mines or devaluation. A profit before write-offs and taxes of $35,595 was derived from the operation for the year, which was insufficient to cover the expenses of the company. Net working capital at December 31, 1947, was $722,262. Mr. Cunningham-Dunlop states that the policy for the immediate future will be directed towards increasing the value of the company's interests, which are well balanced in base metal and gold bearing properties.

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A temporary suspension of operations at the property of Lake Wasa Mining Corporation, in Beuchastel township, Quebec, has been announced. A large tonnage of what should be profitable grade ore has been developed, but shareholders were informed at the recent annual meeting that "financial and operating conditions are such that excessive risks and sacrifices for the shareholders would be involved in attempting to put the property into production now. It is expected that when conditions become more favorable, extraction of the presently known ore will yield a profit to the shareholders." Sufficient ore has been indicated by the present development to bring the property into production on a basis of 1,000 tons per day, and company directors feel that any further piecemeal development work at this time is not going to improve the picture materially and could only be carried out by the sale of treasury shares at too great a sacrifice at the present time.

**NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY**

**R. H. CAMPION** **68 Yonge St., Toronto 1** **MANAGER FOR CANADA**

***On the Subject of Common Sense***

It is common sense that reduction in fire losses will benefit all purchasers of insurance. This Company, therefore, through its field representatives, fully qualified, will make a non-technical inspection of any properties and give a report covering safeguards that can be made against common hazards. Request this service through your Agent.

**Agents from Coast to Coast and in Newfoundland**

**UNDERSTANDING = MODERATION**

**Understanding comes to us**

**when we see things through the other fellow's eyes . . .**

**when we listen through the other fellow's ears . . .**

**when we consider the other fellow's point of view at all times.**

**It's the key to happy living together. For it leads us**

**to weigh our words and shape our actions for the common good.**

**Happily a Canadian characteristic, it's this understanding**

**which leads us to choose the path of moderation in all things . . .**

**moderation in our thinking, moderation in our spending . . .**

**moderation in our pleasure, moderation in the enjoyment of whisky.**

**For understanding makes us realize that moderation benefits**

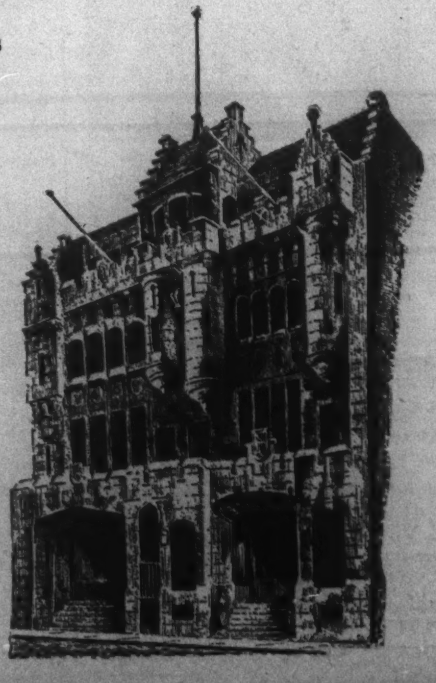
**not only our own selves, but our families, our communities**

**and all of Canada.**

*Men who Think of Tomorrow*

*Practice Moderation Today!*

**THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM**



# Company Reports

## Wood, Alexander & James

THE annual report of Wood, Alexander & James Ltd., for the fiscal year ended January 31, 1948, shows net earnings of $175,027, the highest figure on record and an improvement of almost $20,000 over the preceding year's $155,275.

Earnings were equivalent to $26.93 per share on the 7 per cent first preferred stock, $60.98 per share on 7 per cent second preferred after allowing one year's preferred dividend, and to $17.64 a share on common after providing a year's dividend for both classes of preferred. Net for the year ended January 31, 1947 was equivalent to $23.89 per share first preferred, $51.68 per share second preference and $14.60 a share common on the same basis.

Dividends totalling $8.75 paid on the $100 par first preferred stock during the past year reduced arrears from $38.50 per share to $36.75. Second preferred dividends have been in arrears since January 31, 1925, and at January 31, 1948, totalled $341,964, or $161 per share.

The latest balance sheet shows only $350 cash on hand as compared with $63,849 at January 31, 1947, but receivables totalled $403,969, against $299,588 and inventory of merchandise, valued by the management at not more than the lower of cost or market, amounted to $950,689, versus $753,884.

Total current asset of $1,355,008 at the close of the latest year exceeded current liabilities of $456,175 by $898,833; net working capital amounted to $807,355. The company has set aside $100,000 out of surplus funds as a contingency reserve against possible future price changes.

## Sterling Coal

THE annual report of Sterling Coal Co. Ltd. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948, shows moderate improvement in operating profits and on net earnings over the preceding fiscal year, former being up at $166,079 from $149,910 and latter at $52,661 from $41,372.

Net working capital was well maintained, being shown on the balance sheet somewhat lower at $190,194 as compared with $217,533 at end of the year before. Funded debt was reduced during year to $165,000 from $200,000.

LISLE L. ROOKE

The Board of Directors of The Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company announce the appointment of Mr. Lisle L. Rooke as General Superintendent for Canada, Casualty and Fire Departments, effective June 1st, 1948.

**McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES, LIMITED**

(No Personal Liability)

***Dividend No. 128***

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty and one-quarter cents (50¼c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on September 1, 1948 to shareholders of record at the close of business August 3, 1948.

By Order of the Board,

W. B. Dix,
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, June 15, 1948.

Enjoy water sports without danger

Swimming, canoeing, rowing, sailing, fishing—these enter into most vacation plans. But too often, holidays bring tragedies—over 1000 Canadians drown each year.

The Canadian Red Cross Society water safety rules are printed here in the hope that both adults and children will learn them, respect them, and *obey* them.

## RED CROSS Rules for Water Safety

1. **Learn to swim safely.** Join a swim class sponsored by Red Cross or other recognized organizations. Know your own limitations as a swimmer.
2. **Learn artificial respiration.** The briefest delay in applying it may cost a life.
3. **Where to swim.** If possible, swim in a supervised area. Investigate unknown water before swimming or diving. Respect "DANGER" signs.
4. **When to swim.** Late morning and afternoon are the safest hours in which to swim.
5. **Temperature and time.** Between 70° and 80° is best (warmer water relaxes too much, colder exhausts). 30 minutes is long enough in the water for the average swimmer.
6. **Swimming after eating.** Wait at least 2 hours after eating a regular meal before swimming.
7. **Panic** contributes to most accidents. Learn to scull and tread water. Novices must stay in shallow water while learning to swim.
8. **Exhaustion.** Avoid over-activity before a swim. Over-exertion while swimming, and extremely cold water also contribute to exhaustion.
9. **Always have a companion** when fishing, swimming or boating. *Never* swim alone.
10. **Reaching aids.** Learn how to use all reaching aids; how to use floating objects to support yourself; how to throw handline and ring buoy.
11. **Cramps.** If hit by stomach cramps, scull to support yourself and call for help. To ease leg cramps, take a deep breath, submerge, and seize cramped muscles with thumb and fingers of one hand, pressing through the muscles to meet those of the other hand.
12. **Currents.** Never buck a current. Swim diagonally across and with its flow. If unable to reach shore, drift to save strength and call for help. If caught by an undertow, go with it and swim diagonally upwards to the surface.
13. **Weeds.** Use gentle, slow drawing and shaking movements to get out of weeds. Swim *with* the current, not against it, until freed.
14. **Boating.** If capsized, hang onto the boat and call for help. *Never* enter a canoe unless you are an experienced, competent swimmer.

N-23

**Gooderham & Worts**
**LIMITED**
*Distillers · Toronto*
Established 1832

Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832.
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground.